S2035-1-1

CRIME IN HAWAII

1986

A REVIEW OF

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

HAWAII CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA CENTER

JUNE 1987

FOREWORD

Crime is one of the foremost items of concern to all citizens of Hawaii. Because crime and the fear of crime affects everyone, there exists a need for timely, accurate and reliable reporting on the number and nature of crime. The State of Hawaii Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program was established in response to this need.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center of the Department of the Attorney General currently compiles, analyzes and publishes UCR data. The data obtained through the UCR Program is a set of uniformly defined crime statistics that make possible yearly, inter-agency and national comparisons. Such information on crime in the state and counties of Hawaii help criminal justice agencies in making administrative and operational decisions. It also serves to inform the public on the extent and nature of criminal activity in Hawaii.

Crime in Hawaii 1986, A Review of Uniform Crime Reports, presents UCR data for the calendar year 1986. It shows that reported Crime Index offenses have increased significantly over 1985 levels. This is the first increase since 1982.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center wishes to express its appreciation to Joseph Cravalho, Chief of Police, Maui Police Department; Calvin Fujita, Chief of Police, Kauai Police Department; Douglas G. Gibb, Chief of Police, Honolulu Police Department; Guy Paul, Chief of Police, Hawaii Police Department; and to their respective research staffs for providing the data reported herein; and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation which provided assistance and guidance in the collection of the Uniform Crime Reports. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword i
Introduction 1
Hawaii Crime Summary 5
Crime Index Offenses 6
Crime Clock 38
State Ranking by Crime Rates, 1985 41
Clearances 43
Offense Statistics 44
Arrest Statistics 53
Uniform Crime Reporting Definitions (Part II) 87

LIST OF TABLES

Tables		Page
1	Hawaii Crime Index, 1986	44
2	Crime Index, United States and Hawaii, 1985	45
3A	Crime Index Offenses Known to Police by County, 1986	46
3B	Crime Rates by County, 1986	46
4	Crime Index Offenses Reported by Month, State of Hawaii, 1986	47
5	Value of Property Stolen and Recovered by County, 1986	48
6	Value of Property Stolen and Recovered, State of Hawaii, 1986	49
7	Value of Property Stolen by Type of Offense, State of Hawaii, 1986	50
8	Value of Property Stolen – Larceny-Theft Analysis, State of Hawaii, 1986	51
9	Value of Property Stolen by Type of Offense, 1986	52
10	Population and Arrests, Distribution by Ethnic Stock, State of Hawaii, 1986	54
11	Population and Arrests, Distribution by Age, State of Hawaii, 1986	55
12	Drug Abuse Arrests by Age of Persons Arrested, State of Hawaii, 1986	56
13	Drug Abuse Arrests by Race of Persons Arrested, State of Hawaii, 1986	57
14	Sex of Adults Arrested by Month for Part I and Part II Offenses, State of Hawaii, 1986	58
15	Crime Index Arrests of Adults by County, 1986	59
16	Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense, State of Hawaii, 1986	61
17	Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses, City & County of Honolulu, 1986	65
18	Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses, Hawaii County, 1986	67
19	Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses, Maui County, 1986	69
20	Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses, Kauai County, 1986	71
21	Race of Adults Arrested by Offense, State of Hawaii, 1986	73
22	Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Month for Part I and Part II Offenses, State of Hawaii, 1986	76
23	Crime Index Arrests of Juveniles by County, 1986	77
24	Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Offense, State of Hawaii, 1986	79
25	Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses, City & County of Honolulu, 1986	81
26	Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses, Hawaii County, 1986	82
27	Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses, Maui County, 1986	83
28	Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses, Kauai County, 1986	84
29	Race of Juveniles Arrested by Offense, State of Hawaii, 1986	85

INTRODUCTION

Background

The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), are a long-standing source of information about law enforcement and crime. The UCR arose from a recognized need for a nationwide system of uniform crime statistics. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was designated to serve as the national clearinghouse for data collected under the UCR Program.

The FBI receives information either directly from a local law enforcement agency or from a state-level UCR Program. Local agencies submitting data directly to the FBI receive support and guidance from the national program. State-level programs also receive support and act as intermediaries between the FBI and local agencies. State-level programs were developed to transfer the data collection responsibility from the FBI to a state agency. This helps to streamline operations at the national level.

Operational Criteria

The purpose of the state-level UCR Program is:

to establish, at the state level, the responsibility to collect and report uniform crime data in accordance with standards developed jointly by the FBI and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP).

The conditions under which a State program is developed and by which it must operate are set by the FBI and is designed to ensure consistency and comparability of data collected by State programs. The conditions are as follows:

(1) The State program must conform to the national Uniform Crime Reports standards, definitions, and information required. This, of course, does not prohibit the State from collecting other statistical data beyond the national collection.

(2) The State agency must have a proven, effective, mandatory, statewide program and have instituted acceptable quality control procedures.

(3) Coverage within the State by a State agency must at least be equal to that attained by Uniform Crime Reports.

(4) The State agency must have adequate field staff assigned to assist local units in record practices and crime reporting procedures.

(5) The State agency must furnish to the FBI all of the detailed data regularly collected by the FBI in the form of duplicate returns, computer printouts, and/or magnetic tape.

(6) The State must have the proven capability (tested over a period of time) to supply all statistical data required to the FBI in time to meet national Uniform Crime Reports publication deadlines.

(7) The FBI will continue its internal procedures of verifying and reviewing individual agency reports for both completeness and quality.

(8) The FBI will continue to have direct contact with individual reporting units within the State where necessary in connection with crime reporting matters, but will coordinate such contacts with the State agency.

(9) Upon request, the FBI will continue its training programs within the State with respect to police records and crime reporting procedures. For mutual benefit these will be coordinated with the State agency.

(10) Should circumstances develop whereby the State agency cannot provide the data required by the national program, the FBI will reinstitute a direct collection of Uniform Crime Reports from police units within the State.

Information Requirements

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program has been traditionally oriented toward law enforcement statistics. The basic data elements required by the FBI, when supplemented by additional state oriented items, permit a variety of interesting statistical analyses.

Three categories of statistical reporting are utilized:

1) Reported Offenses
2) Arrest Patterns
3) Offense Characteristics

Reported Offenses

All offenses reported by the UCR program are offenses known to the police. Unreported crimes are difficult to measure and so are not taken into account. Because not all crimes come to the attention of the police, the IACP chose to obtain data on seven offenses. Their selection was based on the seriousness of the crime in terms of nature and/or volume, frequency of occurrence and likelihood of being reported. The seven offenses are collectively known as the Crime Index and serve as a gauge to measure the fluctuations in volume and rate of crime. The crimes selected are the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, and the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft. In 1979, arson was added by Congress as the eighth Crime Index offense.

The eight Crime Index offenses together with manslaughter by negligence, make up a group of crimes known as Part I offenses. Part II offenses are all other offenses not included in Part I. Information on Part I offenses include the number of crimes committed, the number cleared by arrest or by exceptional means and the number of persons arrested. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

Because there are differences in criminal codes throughout the nation, the UCR Program uses a standard set of definitions for each offense. Law enforcement agencies submit data in accordance with these definitions without regard for local statutes. This standardization allows the aggregation of state statistics into a national total.

Arrest Patterns

Statistical reports derived from arrest information are presented with other UCR exhibits because they are primarily of interest to law enforcement agencies.

Offense Characteristics

Detailed characteristics are collected for selected offenses. For example, victim age, sex and race are recorded for murder incidents. In addition, elements such as the relationship of the victim to the offender and type of weapon are also collected for murders. Robberies can be broken down by type of weapon, type of robbery and value of property stolen. Monetary losses resulting from other crime index offenses are also collected.

Recent Developments

In 1982, the U.S. Department of Justice, in conjunction with the FBI, awarded a contract to Abt Associates, Inc., to study the national UCR program. The study was designed as a three-phase effort: Phase I, a study of the original and current systems; Phase II, submission of recommendations for change of the existing system; and Phase III, implementation of the approved changes.

Phase I was completed in the fall of 1984. Phase II was completed in 1985 with the release of a report entitled, "Blueprint for the Future of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program." In the report, Abt Associates made three major recommendations:

1) Implementation of an incident-based or unit record reporting system,
2) Collection of data on two levels, one for large agencies and one for smaller agencies,
3) Implementation of structured quality assurance methods.

Phase III is currently in progress. A consultant was hired to develop new definitions for both Part I and Part II offenses in accordance with the blueprint report and to determine the data elements to be collected. In addition, a pilot program was initiated in South Carolina. This test program should begin producing data in the revised formats in 1987.

Hawaii UCR Program

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center manages the Hawaii UCR program. The Data Center edits the UCR reports received from agencies contributing data, corrects errors, then forwards the reports to the FBI. The Data Center also provides technical assistance and training to the contributing agencies.

Prior to the Data Center's involvement in the program, the agencies submitted the reports directly to the FBI. With the Data Center's involvement, the FBI has a single point of contact in the state. As such, the Data Center functions as an UCR clearinghouse. The Data Center helps the FBI in distributing program information and in answering possible problems with Hawaii data.

The Data Center is constantly attempting to improve the UCR program in order to provide more meaningful analysis of data. One of the changes made to the program involves the race element. The FBI uses only four race categories: White, Black, American Indian or Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander. Recognizing the unique racial breakdown for Hawaii, the Hawaii program has expanded the categories to include: Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Samoan, Korean, Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian, and Other.

As crime is one of the highest public concerns, timely and accurate information are necessary to assist criminal justice administrators and other public officials in assessing the problem. UCR data analyzed by the Data Center and published approximately every three months, help in this respect.

CRIME IN HAWAII 1986, General Notes

Arson
Although the property crime of arson is an Index offense, arson data are not included in the Crime Index totals in this publication. This allows comparisons to be made with previous annual reports without having to adjust for arson. Arson is included in the "modified" Crime Index.

Aggravated Assaults
Aggravated assault is probably the most difficult offense to classify. Because the definition is open to interpretation, large variations may be present between agencies depending upon how the definition was interpreted. There may even be variation between years. Caution should be used when analyzing aggravated assault trends.

Percent Change Trend Graphs
The percent change graphs in this publication present the percentage change for the years 1983 to 1986, each compared against the base year, 1982.

Population and Other Estimates
The 1986 resident population figures used in this report were provided by the FBI. The state total is the U.S. Bureau of the Census' (BOC) provisional estimate as of July 1, 1986. The population for the counties was obtained by using the state provisional estimate and the 1984 BOC estimates for counties. The rate of growth for the state was applied uniformly to each county in the state.

De facto population figures were taken from the State Department of Planning and Economic Development's (DPED) State of Hawaii Data Book 1986. Information on households, motor vehicles and bicycles was also obtained from the Data Book (Tables 38, 498, and 517 respectively.)

Population data broken down by race and age in Tables 10 and 11 were taken from the Data Book and are based on the BOC's 1980 census of population. Female population was estimated as 49 percent of the resident population.

Limitations
The current program does not collect data on incidents or victim characteristics nor does it differentiate between military, visitor, or resident victims or offenders. This data would be pertinent to any analysis of crime in Hawaii. An incident-based system like the one recommended in the study of the national UCR program is a possible solution. An automated incident-based reporting system with direct data entry by agencies would lend itself to more detailed analysis. Such a system may better satisfy Hawaii's need for crime information and still meet FBI requirements.

HAWAII CRIME SUMMARY

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

The number of Crime Index offenses reported in 1986, excluding arson, was 60,230. This is a 9.9 percent increase from the 1985 total of 54,814. Increases were noted in all categories, the greatest of which were 20.1 percent in aggravated assault and 18.6 percent in murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. (It must be remembered, however, that small actual differences are often translated into large percentage differences when the numbers used are small.)

LARGEST CATEGORY OF CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

Larceny-theft was the largest category of Crime Index offenses (66.3 percent). In 1986, a total of 39,922 larceny-thefts was reported to the police, a 6.9 percent increase from 1985.

VIOLENT CRIMES

Violent crimes totaled 2,604 in 1986, a 12.6 percent increase over the 1985 total of 2,313. The numbers of murders, rapes, robberies, and aggravated assaults increased by 18.6 percent, 6.1 percent, 7.7 percent, and 20.1 percent, respectively.

PROPERTY CRIMES

There were 57,626 crimes involving property, an increase of 9.8 percent over 1985. Of the property crimes, larceny-theft comprised 69.3 percent with burglary and motor vehicle theft accounting for 24.7 percent and 6.0 percent, respectively.

Seventy-two percent of all reported burglaries were residential, of which 59.9 percent were committed during the day. Nonresidential burglaries committed during the day comprised 40.4 percent of all nonresidential burglaries.

MODIFIED CRIME INDEX TOTAL

Modifying the above Crime Index total, 60,230, to include arson results in an increase of 9.7 percent over 1985. Modifying the property crime number in this way results in an increase of 9.5 percent. (Arson itself decreased by 12.9 percent over 1985.)

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN

The total value of property stolen in Hawaii in 1986 was $39,727,867, an increase of 15.2 percent from the 1985 figure of $34,491,119. The police departments were successful in recovering 24.6 percent of the loss, or $9,788,488, a decrease from the 28.1 percent recovery rate in 1985.

TOTAL ARRESTS REPORTED

There were 50,270 arrests for non-traffic offenses in 1986. Juvenile arrests accounted for 29.1 percent of all arrestees. In comparison, 27.0 percent of the arrestees in 1985 were juveniles.

ARRESTS REPORTED FOR CRIME INDEX

In 1986, there were 11,370 arrests made for Crime Index offenses, accounting for 22.6 percent of all arrests.

NARCOTIC DRUG ARRESTS

There were 4,409 arrests for drug violations reported in 1986 as compared with 5,132 in 1985. The majority of these arrests (72.1 percent) were for possession of marijuana. Of the drug arrests, 17.6 percent involved juveniles.

GAMBLING ARRESTS

Of 572 arrests made for gambling in 1986, 10.5 percent involved juveniles. In comparison, 12.6 percent of those arrested for gambling in 1985 were juveniles.

CRIME INDEX OFFENSES

Reported Crime Index offenses increased by 9.9 percent from 54,814 reported in 1985 to 60,230 in 1986. Violent crimes rose by 12.6 percent from 2,313 reported in 1985 to 2,604 reported in 1986, where an increase was reflected in all categories of violent crime.

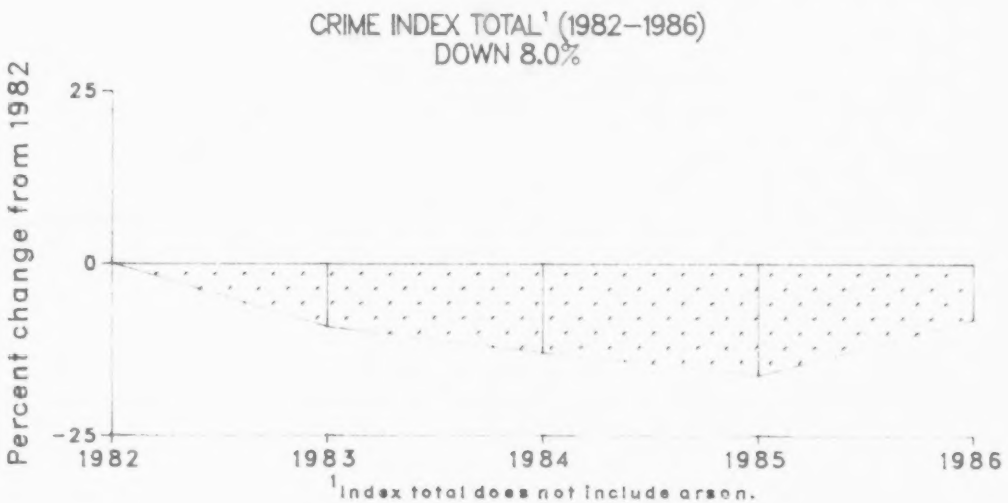
Property crime rose by 9.8 percent, where an increase was reflected in all categories of property crime.

The rate per 100,000 population for Crime Index offenses in 1986 was 5,671.4, a 9.1 percent increase from the 1985 rate of 5,200.6. Maui had the highest rate, 7,088.3 per 100,000, and Hawaii County had the lowest rate, 4,907.2 per 100,000. The rates for Honolulu and for Kauai were 5,642.5 and 5,373.3, respectively.

The national rate for 1985 was 5,206.5 per 100,000 and for Western States, 6,405.1 per 100,000. (The Western States are Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Alaska, California, Oregon, Washington, and Hawaii.)

Modified Crime Index Offenses Total

When arson was included with the other Crime Index offenses, the 1986 Crime Index total increased by 9.7 percent although the number of arson offenses had decreased. Including arson changes the total very little because arson accounts for only 0.8 percent of all Crime Index offenses.



Adjusted Crime Rate

The rates per 100,000 presented in this publication are based on resident population figures. This allows comparisons to be made with previous reports and with data from other states and the nation.

Since Hawaii has a large visitor population on any given day, an adjusted crime rate has also been calculated to account for that group. The table below presents both the unadjusted crime rate (based on resident population), and the adjusted crime rate (based on de facto population), excluding arson.

CRIME RATES: UNADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED
STATE OF HAWAII
1986

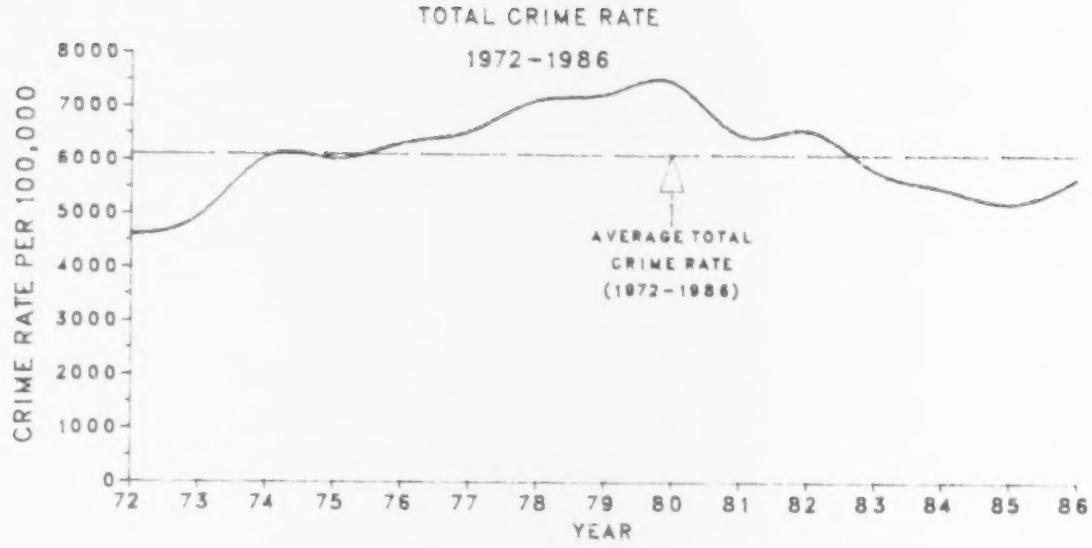
	Unadjusted	Adjusted
Population base as of July 1, 1986	1,062,000[a]	1,177,000[b]
Murder	4.8	4.3
Forcible rape	31.0	28.0
Robbery	106.3	95.9
Aggravated assault	103.1	93.0
Burglary	1,338.8	1,208.0
Larceny-theft	3,759.1	3,391.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	328.2	296.2
TOTAL	5,671.4	5,117.2

[a] FBI estimates based on information from the Bureau of the Census.

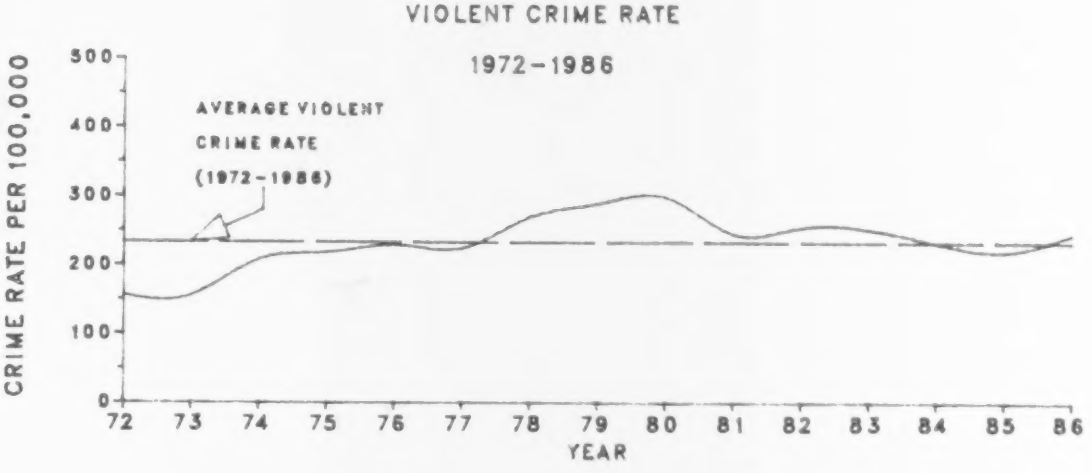
[b] Estimates based on provisional data for 1986 from the State of Hawaii, Department of Planning and Economic Development.

Crime Rate Trends, 1972-1986

The crime rate for reported index offenses for the state has, in general, increased from 1972 to 1980 and decreased from 1980 to 1986. Although the rate in 1986 is higher than the rate in 1985, it is still well below the apex reached in 1980. The total crime rate in 1986 is lower than the 15-year average total crime rate.



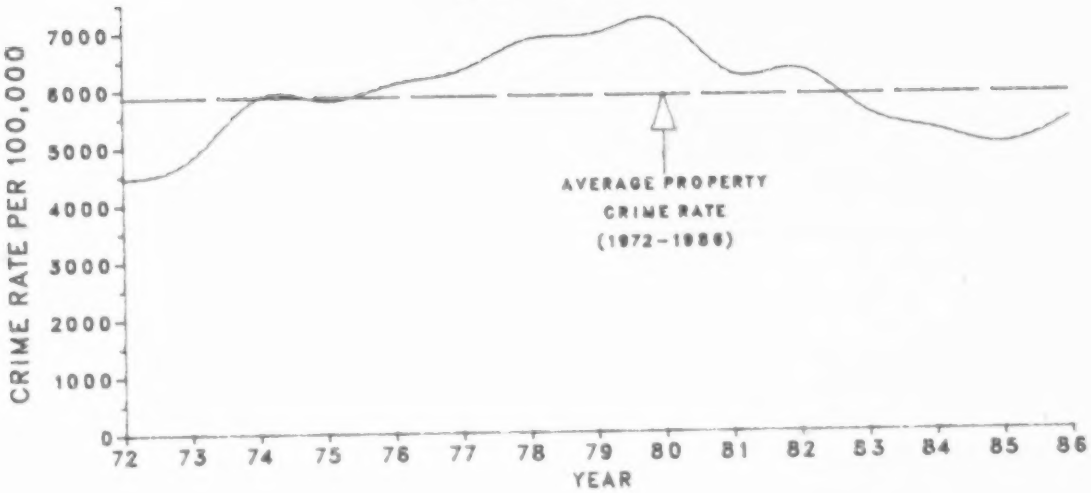
The violent crime rate trend follows the total crime rate trend. The violent crime rate in 1986, however, is slightly higher than the 15-year average violent crime rate.



The property crime rate trend resembles the total crime rate trend, as property crimes comprise approximately 95.7 percent of all crime index offenses. The property crime rate is lower than the 15-year average property crime rate.

PROPERTY CRIME RATE

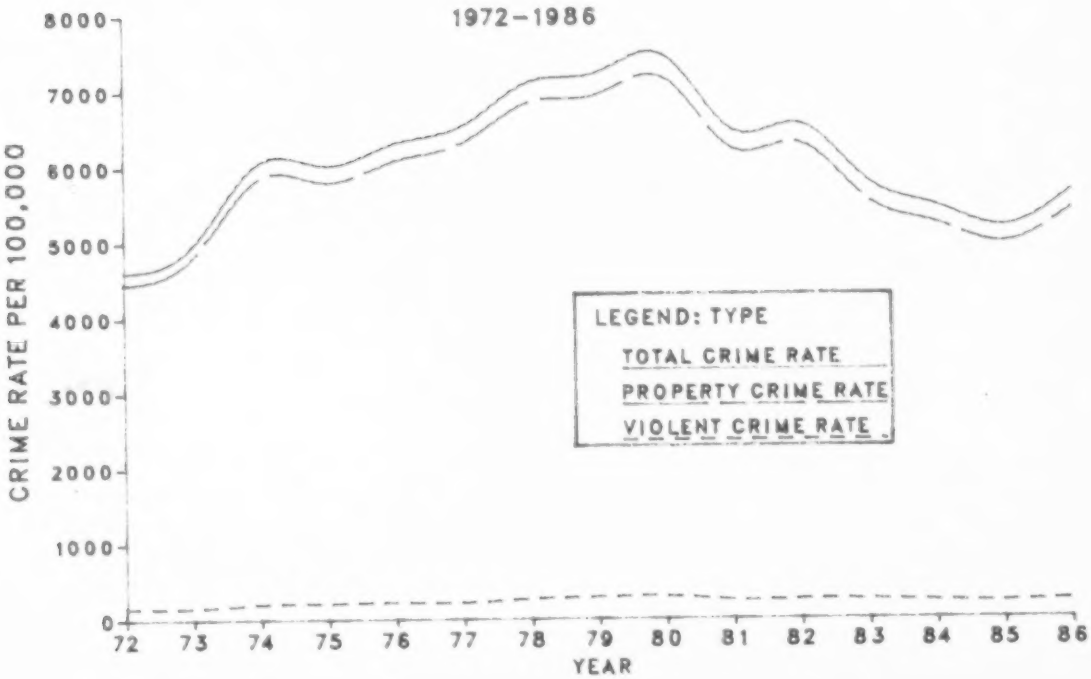
1972–1986



When the total crime rate, violent crime rate and property crime rate are superimposed on the same graph, the influence of property crimes on total crime index offenses is clearly seen.

CRIME RATE TRENDS

1972–1986



MURDER AND NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

Definition

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, as defined in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, is the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

The classification of this offense, as for all other Crime Index offenses, is based solely on police investigation as opposed to the determination of a court, medical examiner, coroner, jury, or other judicial body. Not included in the count for this offense classification are deaths caused by negligence, suicide, or accident; justifiable homicides; and attempts to murder or assaults to murder, which are scored as aggravated assaults.

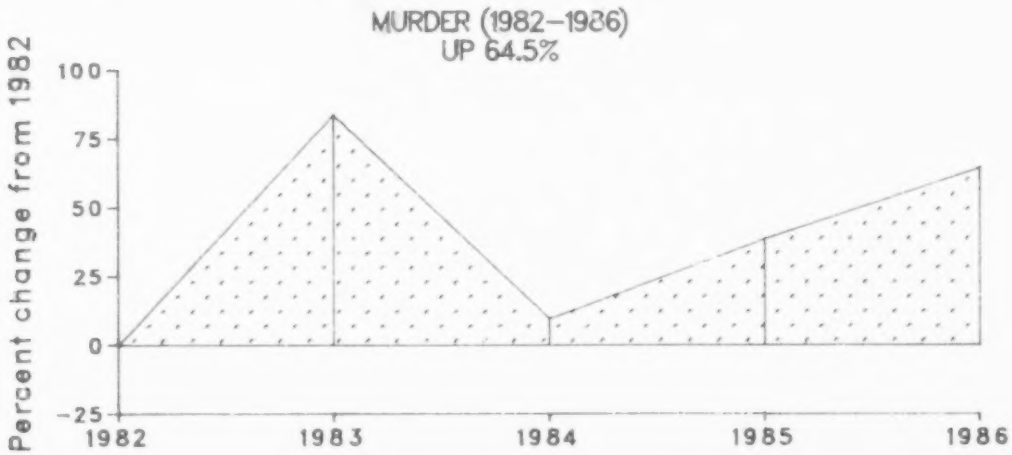
Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1985	43	4.1
1986	51	4.8
Percent Change	18.6	17.1

The number of homicides known to law enforcement agencies in Hawaii increased by 18.6 percent from 43 in 1985 to 51 in 1986. The average for the five-year period 1982 to 1986 is 43.2 homicides per year.

Forty-six of the homicides occurred in the City and County of Honolulu. (There was one justifiable homicide in Honolulu which is excluded from the figures presented.) Kauai County, which reported 2 homicides in 1985, reported 1 in 1986. Maui County and Hawaii County each reported 2 homicides.

The graph below shows the percent change in the number of homicides for years 1983 through 1986 compared to the base year, 1982. The 1984 decrease in level appears to be reversing itself. All the years used in the comparison are at levels above that of the base year, however, with the highest level reached in 1983.



Risk

The overall risk of being murdered is very low, approximately 5 in 100,000. Certain characteristics, however, may increase that risk.

Fifty-nine percent of the victims were males. The average age of the victims was 34.3 years, where the eldest victim was 86.

In 1985, the rate for both the nation and Western States was 8 per 100,000. The average age of victims in the U.S. under 75 (excluding unknowns) was 33.0 years. The greatest monthly proportion of homicides in the nation and in Hawaii in 1985 was reported in December. The greatest proportion in Hawaii in 1986 was reported in April.

The table below shows percentages of murders by month. Please note that the percentages may not add up to 100, due to rounding. This pertains to all tables of this type.

MURDERS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1986	Hawaii 1985	U.S. 1985
January	7.8	4.7	8.1
February	2.0	11.6	7.9
March	5.9	9.3	8.1
April	15.7	4.7	7.6
May	7.8	7.0	7.6
June	9.8	7.0	8.2
July	3.9	2.3	9.3
August	5.9	9.3	9.1
September	11.8	4.7	8.1
October	5.9	4.7	8.4
November	9.8	14.0	8.2
December	13.7	20.9	9.4

The percentage of victims killed by a firearm was 29.4 percent. Almost half of the victims (43.1 percent) knew their assailants. The assailant was a relative in 11.7 percent and a friend or an acquaintance in 31.4 percent of these cases.

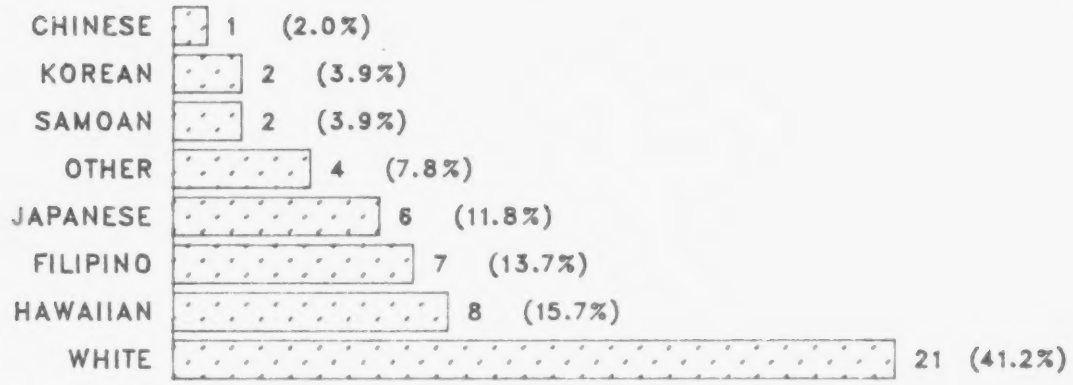
Arrests

Arrest figures presented here may include arrests for offenses committed in previous years. This also applies to all other arrest data presented in this report.

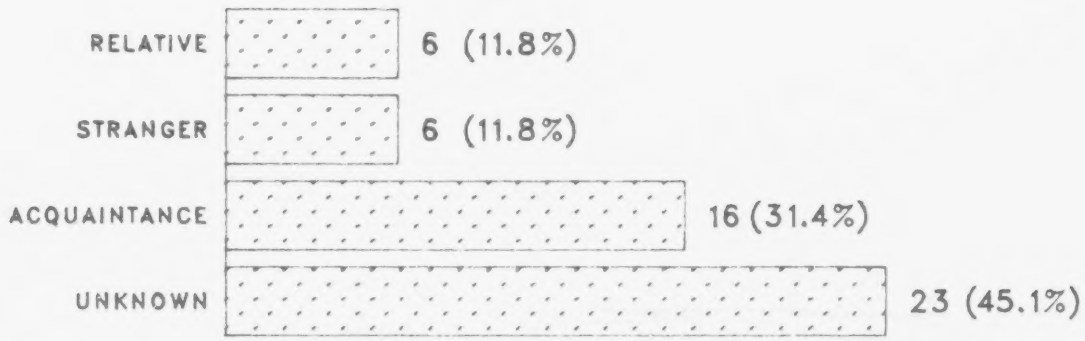
Forty-six arrests were made for murder in 1986 as compared to 39 in 1985. This is an increase of 17.9 percent.

In 1986, nine juveniles were arrested for murder. The adult age group with the greatest number of arrests (7) was the 25 to 29 year group. Most of the arrestees were male; only one was female.

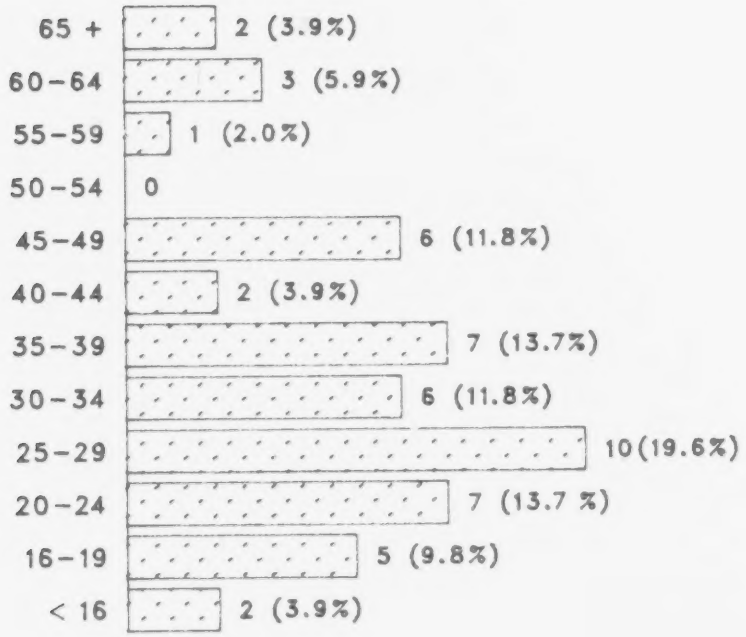
MURDER VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS BY RACE
1986



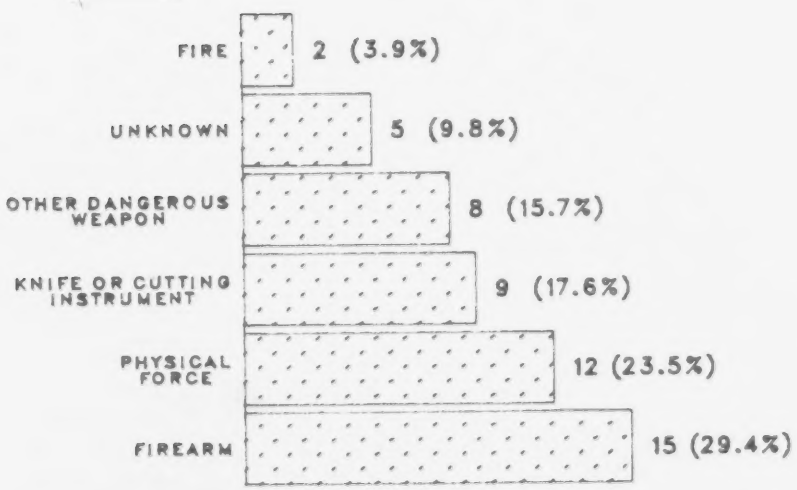
MURDER VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS
RELATIONSHIP OF VICTIM TO OFFENDER
1986



MURDER VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS
DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMS BY AGE
1986



MURDER
TYPE OF WEAPON USED
1986



FORCIBLE RAPE

Definition

Forcible rape, as defined in the UCR Program, is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included; however, statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are not included in this category.

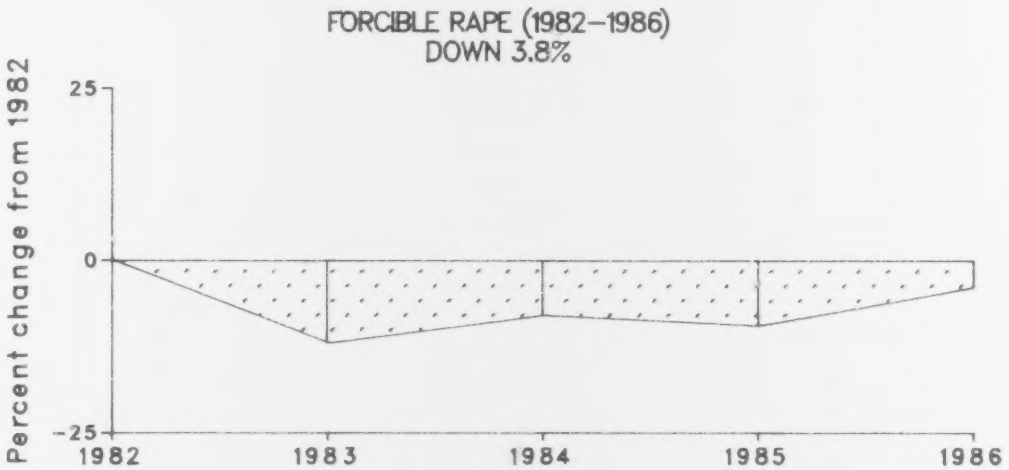
Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1985	310	29.4
1986	329	31.0
Percent Change	6.1	5.4

The number of rapes reported to law enforcement agencies increased by 6.1 percent from 310 reported in 1985 to 329 reported in 1986.

Rapes decreased in the City and County of Honolulu from 248 in 1985 to 241 in 1986. Increases were noted in the rates of the other counties, however. Reported rape increased from 25 in 1985 to 29 in 1986 in Maui County, from 11 to 19 in Kauai County, and from 26 to 40 in Hawaii County.

The graph that follows shows the percent change in the number of reported offenses for years 1983 through 1986 compared to 1982 (the base year). All the years included in the comparison are at levels lower than that of the base year. The level in 1986, however, is closest to that in 1982. Over the five-year period 1982 to 1986, reported rapes decreased by 3.8 percent.



Risk

Since under the UCR definition of rape, only women can be victims, reported rapes per 100,000 females is a better indicator of risk. In 1986, the rate was 63.2 rapes per 100,000 females. This is a 5.3 percent increase from the previous year's rate of 60.0 per 100,000 females. In 1985, the national rate per 100,000 females was approximately 71 while, for the Western States, it was 85.

Of the 329 rapes reported, 267 or 81.2 percent were actual rapes and 62 or 18.8 percent were attempted.

In 1986, rapes occurred most frequently in January, April, and December. In 1985, rapes were most frequently reported in May, July and August. The table below shows the percentage of reports by month for Hawaii in 1985 and 1986, and for the nation in 1985.

RAPES BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1986	Hawaii 1985	U.S. 1985
January	10.3	9.4	7.2
February	5.8	5.2	6.6
March	7.3	5.5	8.2
April	9.7	10.3	8.3
May	9.4	12.3	8.9
June	7.6	8.4	9.0
July	7.6	12.6	10.1
August	6.7	12.3	9.9
September	9.1	2.9	8.8
October	8.2	6.5	8.5
November	8.2	8.1	7.7
December	10.0	6.8	6.9

Arrests

The number of arrests for rape increased by 5.1 percent from 137 in 1985 to 144 in 1986.

Of the 144 arrested in 1986, 88.2 percent were adults, and all were males. Of all age categories, 20.8 percent were in the age group 25-29, 11.8 percent were 21 years old, and 11.8 percent were in the age group 30-34.

ROBBERY

Definition

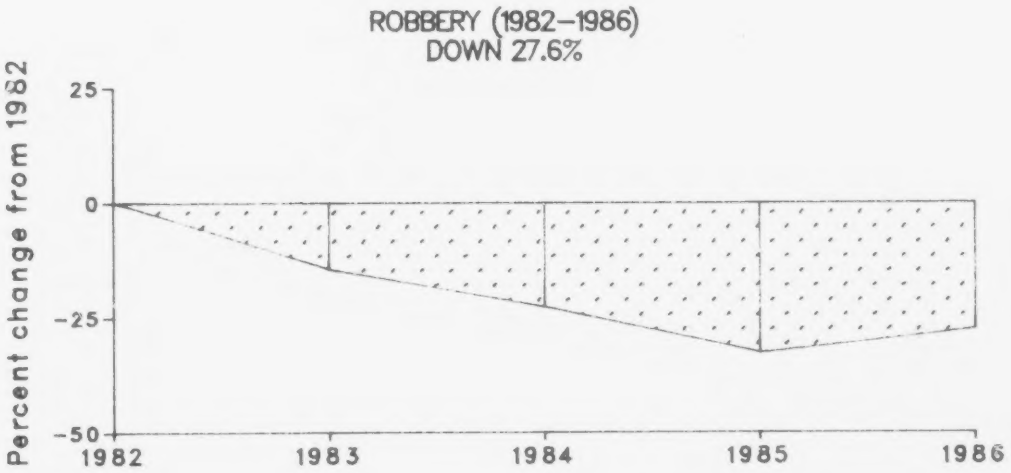
Robbery is the taking of, or attempt to take, anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force, by threat of force or violence, or by putting the victim in fear.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1985	1,048	99.4
1986	1,129	106.3
Percent Change	7.7	6.9

The number of reported robberies increased 7.7 percent from 1,048 reported in 1985 to 1,129 reported in 1986. All counties except Maui County demonstrated increases in reported robberies. The number rose by 9.0 percent in the City and County of Honolulu, by 11.1 percent in Kauai County, and by 19.4 percent in Hawaii County. In Maui County, the number decreased by 30.2 percent, from 43 reported robberies in 1985 to 30 in 1986.

The percent change in the number of reported robberies for the years 1983 through 1986 is compared to 1982 (the base year) in the graph below. The increase in robbery in 1986 interrupted a steady decrease begun in 1982. Over the five-year period of the comparison, there was a 27.6 percent decrease in robbery. Trend graphs are also presented for various types of robbery.



Risk

The overall robbery rate per 100,000 population in Hawaii increased 6.9 percent from 99.4 per 100,000 in 1985 to 106.3 per 100,000 in 1986. The national robbery rate in 1985 was 209 per 100,000, and for Western States, the rate was 237 per 100,000.

Increases were noted in the numbers of highway robberies (28.7 percent), convenience store robberies (20.9 percent), residential robberies (2.4 percent), and bank robberies (22.5 percent). There were decreases in the numbers of commercial house robberies (1.6 percent), service station robberies (6.7 percent), and miscellaneous robberies (7.6 percent).

The greatest proportions of robberies were reported in March and in June (10.5 percent each) in 1986, as compared to June in 1985. Nationally, in 1985, the greatest proportion of robberies was reported in December.

ROBBERIES BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1986	Hawaii 1985	U.S. 1985
January	6.9	8.1	8.6
February	8.6	8.1	7.4
March	10.5	9.2	7.9
April	7.8	7.6	7.3
May	8.3	8.0	7.5
June	10.5	10.5	7.7
July	7.5	8.6	8.6
August	9.6	9.2	8.9
September	7.0	8.9	8.4
October	7.4	7.5	9.1
November	8.4	6.0	8.8
December	7.5	8.3	9.7

Arrests

There were 10.4 percent fewer arrests for robbery in 1986 than in 1985.

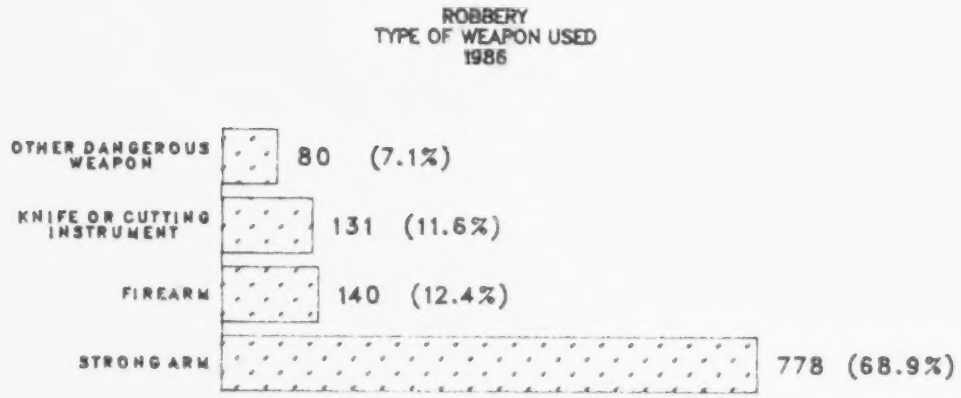
Of the 429 arrests in 1986, males accounted for 93.9 percent. The age group 25-29 accounted for 14.0 percent, and the age group 30-34 contained 10.5 percent. Nineteen-year-olds and eighteen-year-olds comprised 10.5 percent and 10.3 percent of the arrestees, respectively. Juveniles were the subjects of 22.4 percent of all robbery arrests.

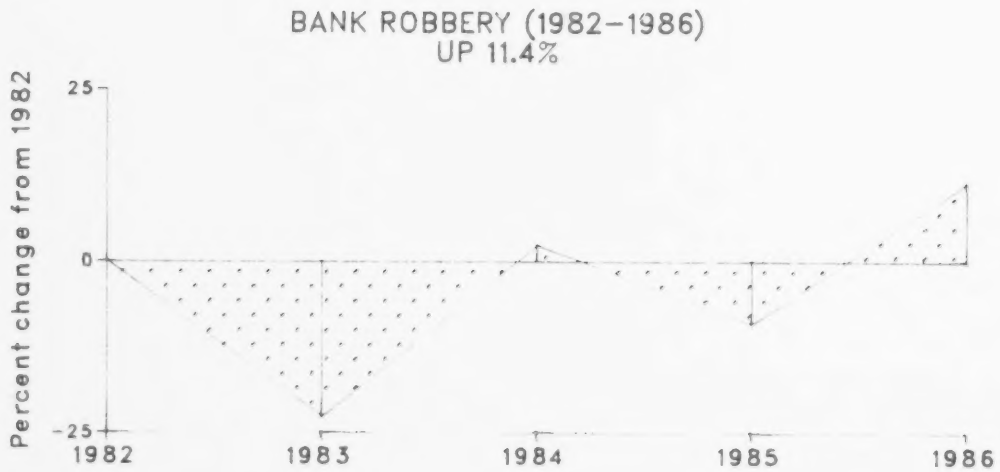
Value

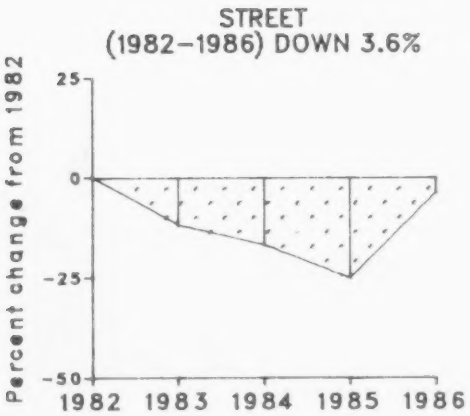
The estimated dollar loss rose by 62.8 percent. In 1986, $829,364 was taken. The average loss in 1986 was $735 per robbery compared to $486 per robbery in 1985.

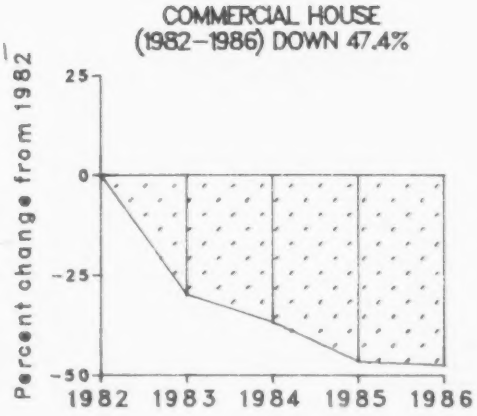
The greatest dollar loss was noted in commercial house robbery. Although there were 2 fewer commercial house robberies in 1986, the dollar loss was 5.5 times the dollar loss noted in 1985. (See Table 7.)

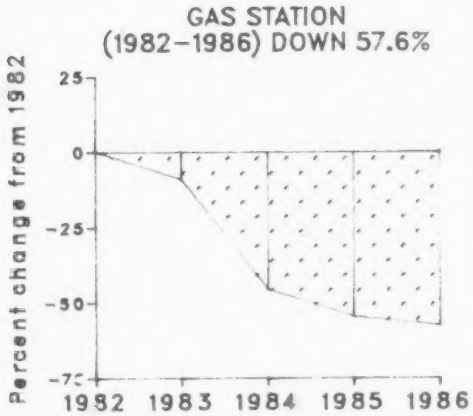
Increases in dollar loss were also noted in highway robbery, service station robbery, convenience store robbery, residential robbery and miscellaneous robbery. The only decrease occurred in bank robbery, where the dollar loss in 1986 was half the dollar loss noted in 1985

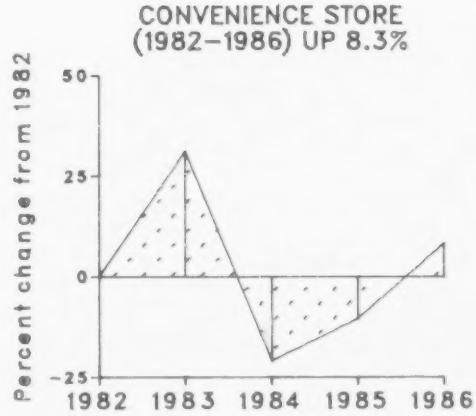


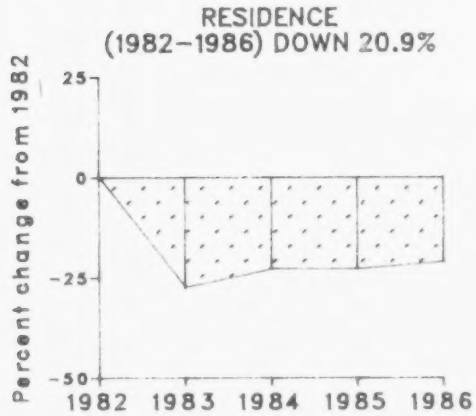


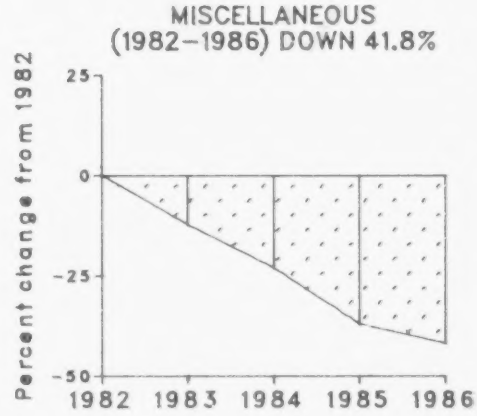

STREET
(1982–1986) DOWN 3.6%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
-50
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986


COMMERCIAL HOUSE
(1982–1986) DOWN 47.4%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
-50
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986


GAS STATION
(1982–1986) DOWN 57.6%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
-50
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986


CONVENIENCE STORE
(1982–1986) UP 8.3%
Percent change from 1982
50
25
0
-25
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986


RESIDENCE
(1982–1986) DOWN 20.9%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
-50
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986


MISCELLANEOUS
(1982–1986) DOWN 41.8%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
-50
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

Definition

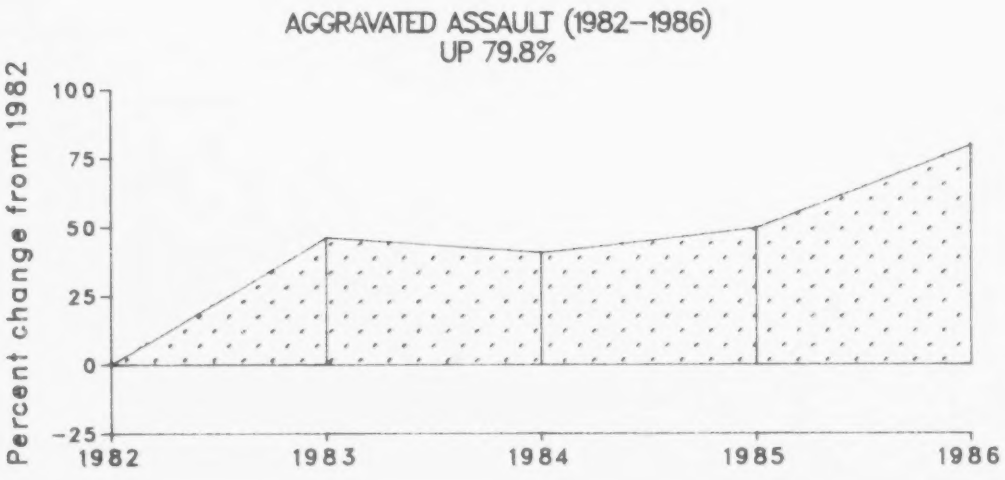
Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since injury need not result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1985	912	86.5
1986	1,095	103.1
Percent Change	20.1	19.2

Aggravated assault offenses known to law enforcement agencies rose 20.1 percent from 912 assaults in 1985 to 1,095 assaults in 1986. Aggravated assaults increased by 33.5 percent in Honolulu, by 16.4 percent in Kauai County, and by 1.9 percent in Hawaii County. A decrease of 7.1 percent in aggravated assaults was noted in Maui County.

There has been a general increase in the numbers of reported aggravated assaults, as shown in the graph below, over the period of 1982 to 1986. The increase over this period has been by 79.8 percent.



Risk

The aggravated assault rate in Hawaii in 1986 was 103.1 per 100,000 population, an increase of 19.2 percent over the 1985 rate of 86.5 per 100,000. Maui County had the highest rate, 214.4 per 100,000, and Honolulu had the lowest rate, 89.5 per 100,000.

The national rate for aggravated assault in 1985 was 303 per 100,000, and the rate for the Western States was 340.8 per 100,000.

In 1986, firearms were used in 27.8 percent of aggravated assaults. Knives or other cutting instruments were used 28.2 percent of the time. However, a weapon other than a firearm or a knife was used 44.0 percent of the time. (Physical force is considered a weapon other than a firearm or a knife.)

The greatest proportions of aggravated assaults in 1986 were reported in March and November. In 1985, the greatest proportions were reported in June and December for Hawaii and in July and August for the nation.

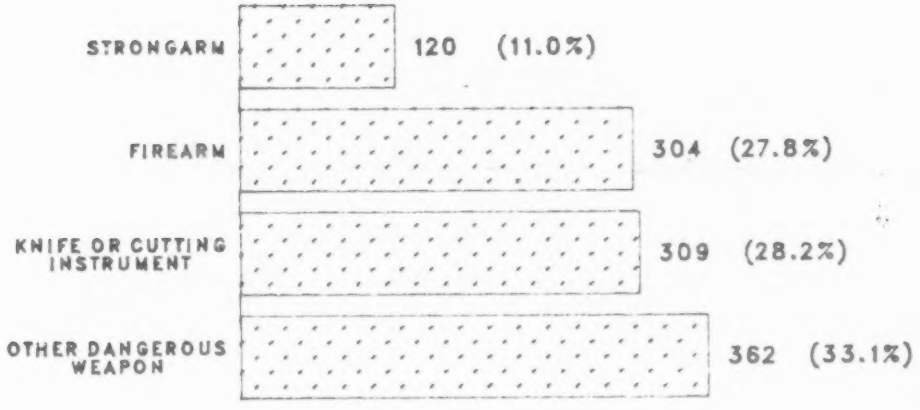
AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1986	Hawaii 1985	U.S. 1985
January	8.6	6.1	7.0
February	6.8	7.5	6.8
March	9.5	9.5	8.2
April	9.0	8.6	8.2
May	8.1	8.1	8.8
June	8.7	10.5	9.0
July	8.4	9.3	9.5
August	8.6	9.5	9.5
September	6.6	5.6	8.9
October	7.4	6.2	8.8
November	9.7	8.6	7.9
December	8.7	10.4	7.4

Arrests

Arrests for aggravated assaults rose by 6.6 percent from 528 in 1985 to 563 in 1986. There were 16 more juvenile arrests in 1986 than in 1985, but adults still accounted for about 9 out of 10 arrests. The age group 25-29 accounted for 19.0 percent of arrests, and the age group 30-34 accounted for 16.0 percent of arrests for aggravated assault. Eleven percent of the arrestees were female.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
TYPE OF WEAPON USED
1986



BURGLARY

Definition

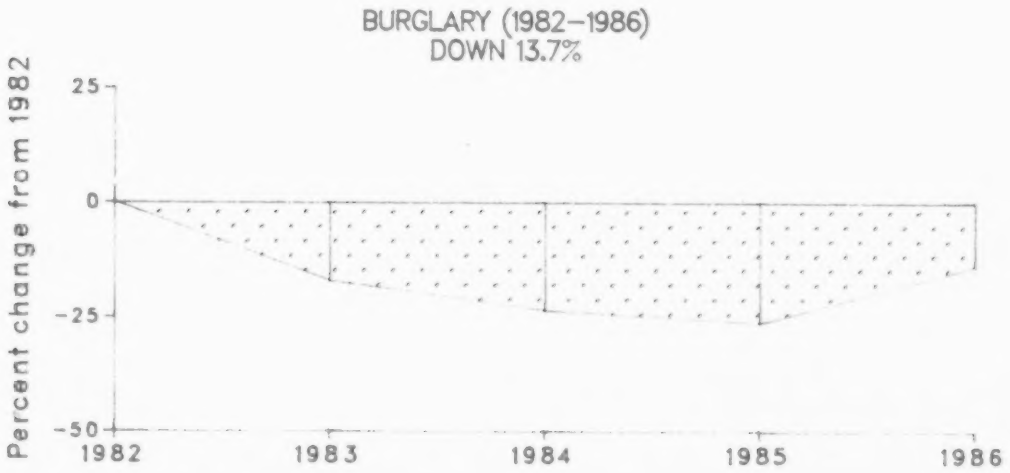
The Uniform Crime Reporting Program defines burglary as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary is categorized into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1985	12,164	1,154.1
1986	14,218	1,338.8
Percent Change	16.9	16.0

Reported burglaries increased 16.9 percent from 12,164 in 1985 to 14,218 in 1986. An increase was reflected in all four counties. Burglaries rose by 18.8 percent in Honolulu, by 15.1 percent in Hawaii County, by 12.7 percent in Maui County, and by 1.5 percent in Kauai County.

The graph below shows the percent change in reported burglaries for each year compared to 1982. The increase in burglaries in 1986 interrupted a marked and steady decrease that stemmed from 1982. Over the period 1982 to 1986, burglaries decreased by 13.7 percent.



Risk

The burglary rate per 100,000 population increased by 16.0 percent from 1,154.1 in 1985 to 1,338.8 in 1986. The burglary rate was highest in Maui County, where the rate was 1,818.6 per 100,000 population. Hawaii County had the lowest rate, 1,294.1 per 100,000.

Nationally in 1985, the rate was 1,287 per 100,000, but for Western States, it was 1,654 per 100,000.

Of all burglaries, 71.9 percent were residential. Based on an estimate of 327,392 households, the chance of a household being burglarized is 3 in 100.

Most residential burglaries take place during the day while most nonresidential burglaries occur at night.

No force was involved in 18.8 percent of all burglaries. Attempts accounted for 9.1 percent.

In 1985, the greatest proportion of burglaries was reported in December in Hawaii and in August in the nation. In 1986, the greatest proportion of burglaries in Hawaii was reported in December.

BURGLARIES BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1986	Hawaii 1985	U.S. 1985
January	8.7	8.1	8.2
February	7.9	7.6	7.2
March	9.0	7.9	8.2
April	8.5	7.6	7.8
May	8.3	8.6	8.0
June	7.5	8.5	7.9
July	7.7	8.9	9.0
August	8.4	8.4	9.1
September	7.7	7.3	8.5
October	8.1	8.1	9.0
November	8.9	8.8	8.5
December	9.3	10.3	8.8

Arrests

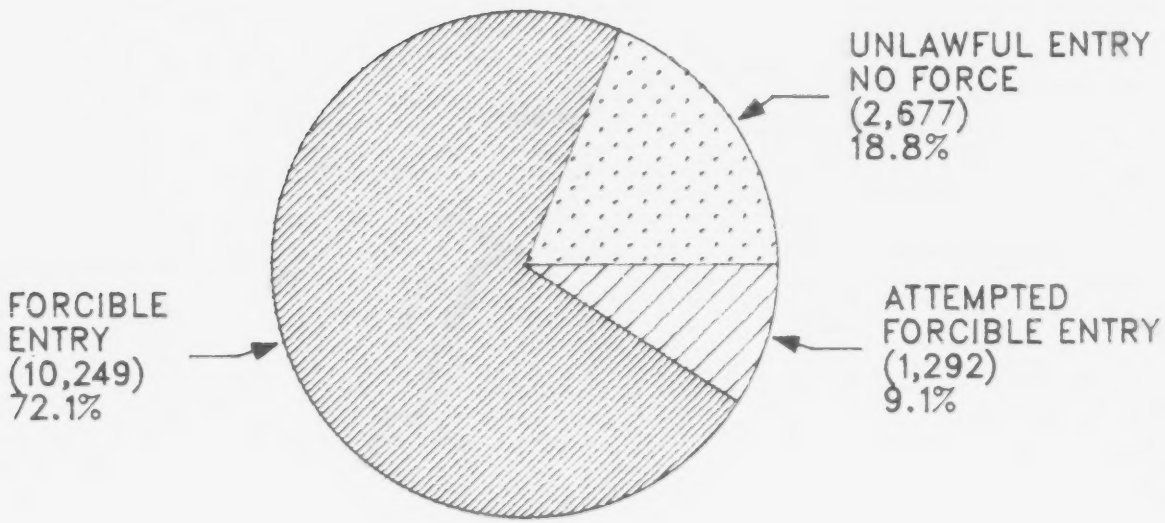
Arrests for burglary increased by 13.8 percent in 1986. The ratio of females to males arrested for burglary increased from 8.2 per 100 in 1985 to 8.9 per 100 in 1986. The majority of arrestees (91.8 percent) were male.

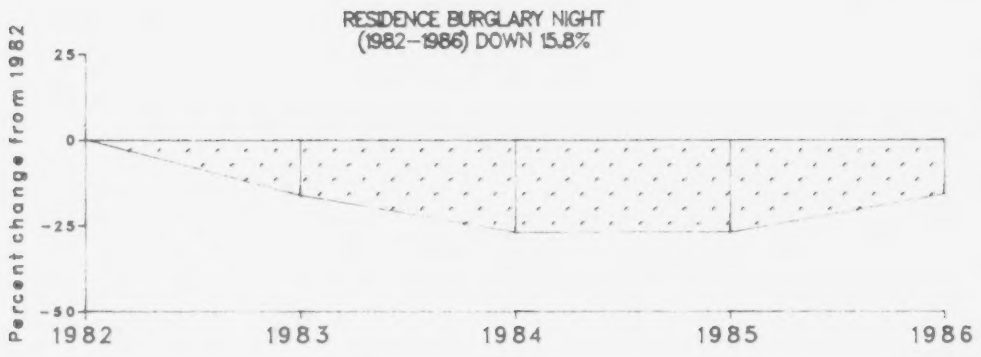
In 1986, the proportion of arrestees who were juveniles decreased from 51.7 percent to 50.1 percent.

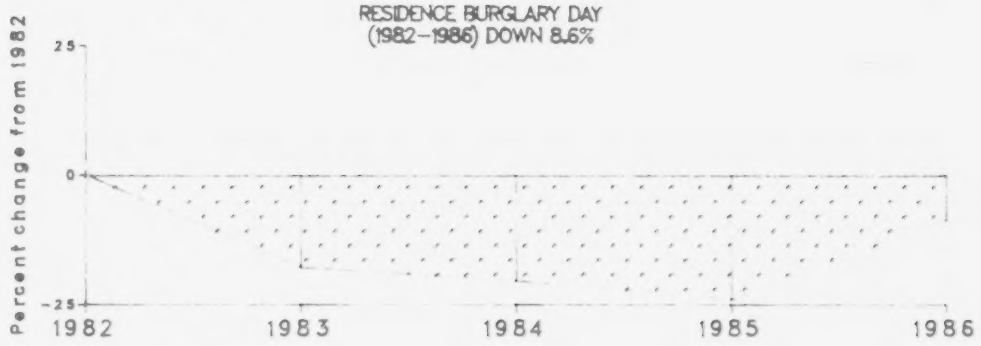
Value

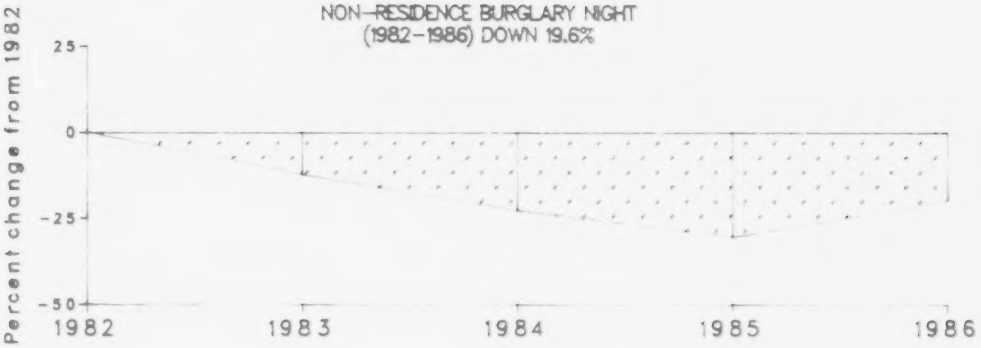
The dollar loss due to burglaries increased in 1986 by 17.4 percent. The average value per offense in 1986 was $736. In 1985, the average was $733.

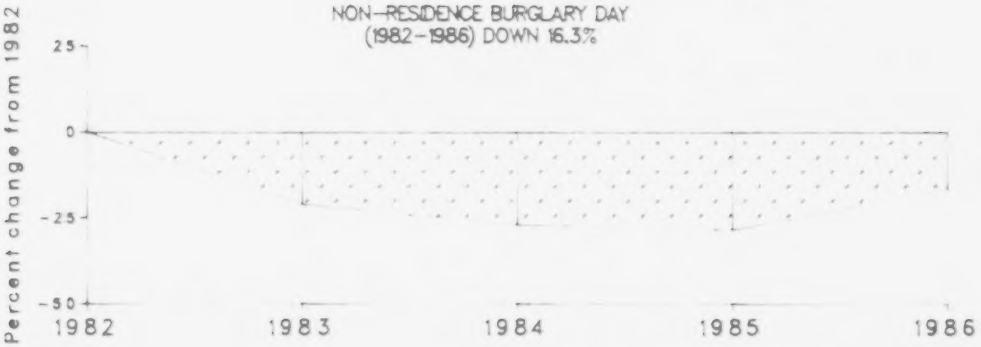
BURGLARY BY TYPE OF ENTRY
1986




RESIDENCE BURGLARY NIGHT
(1982–1986) DOWN 15.8%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
-50
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986


RESIDENCE BURGLARY DAY
(1982–1986) DOWN 8.6%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986


NON–RESIDENCE BURGLARY NIGHT
(1982–1986) DOWN 19.6%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
-50
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986


NON–RESIDENCE BURGLARY DAY
(1982–1986) DOWN 16.3%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
-50
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986

LARCENY-THEFT

Definition

Larceny-theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes such as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs. In the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, this crime category does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, or worthless checks. Motor vehicle theft is also excluded from this category, as it is a separate Crime Index offense.

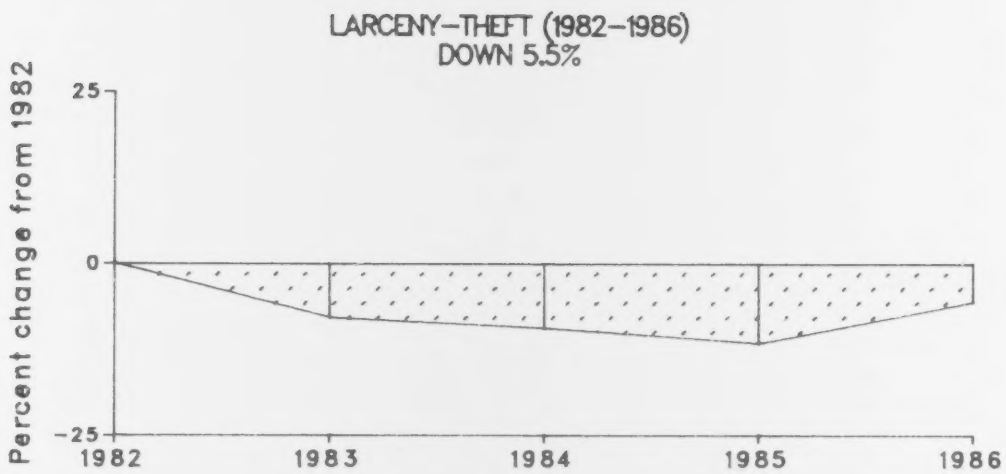
Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1985	37,357	3,544.3
1986	39,922	3,759.1
Percent Change	6.9	6.1

Reported larceny-thefts increased by 6.9 percent from 37,357 in 1985 to 39,922 in 1986. An increase was reflected in all four counties. Larceny-theft rose by 15.2 percent in Kauai County, by 9.4 percent in Maui County, by 7.0 percent in Honolulu, and by 0.1 percent in Hawaii County

The number of larcenies from coin machines decreased by 47 percent, and the decreases in the values of dollar losses due to pocket-picking and to larceny from coin machines were 24 percent and 68 percent, respectively. The numbers of larcenies and the values of dollar losses in other categories showed increases.

The following graph shows the percentage change in total number of larceny-thefts for each year since 1982. The trend for reported larceny-theft is similar to that for burglary and robbery, where the increase in robberies in 1986 interrupted a steady decrease that began in 1982.



Risk

The larceny-theft rate per 100,000 population increased by 6.1 percent in 1986. Maui County had the highest rate of all the counties, a rate of 4,646.6 per 100,000. Hawaii County had the lowest rate, 3,236.2 per 100,000.

In 1985, the national rate was 2,901 per 100,000 and the Western States' rate was 3,597 per 100,000. Hawaii's 1985 rate, 3,544.3 per 100,000, exceeded the national rate by 22.2 percent but was surpassed by the rate for the Western States by 1.5 percent.

Based on 1985 registration data, the chances of having a bicycle stolen are about 3 in 100.

Using 1985 registration data, the chances of having something stolen from a passenger automobile are about 1 in 100.

The greatest proportion of larceny-thefts in Hawaii in 1986 was reported in July, August, and December (9.0 percent each). In 1985, the greatest proportion was reported in August, both in Hawaii and nationally, at 9.0 percent and 9.5 percent, respectively.

LARCENY-THEFT BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

Month	Hawaii 1986	Hawaii 1985	U.S. 1985
January	8.2	8.1	7.4
February	7.8	7.6	7.0
March	8.8	8.8	8.2
April	7.9	8.2	8.1
May	7.7	8.6	8.4
June	8.4	8.2	8.5
July	9.0	8.5	9.3
August	9.0	9.0	9.5
September	7.8	7.8	8.4
October	8.1	8.1	8.9
November	8.4	8.2	8.2
December	9.0	8.7	8.1

Arrests

Arrests for larceny-thefts increased by 4.2 percent from 7,078 arrests in 1985 to 7,373 in 1986.

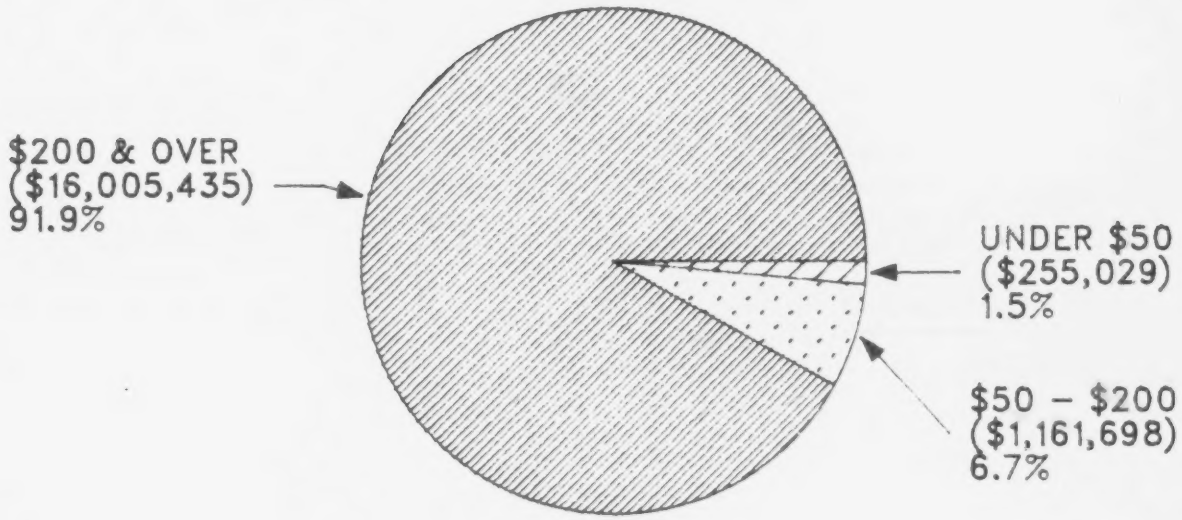
Most of the arrestees, 69.5 percent, were males, as compared to 68.3 percent in 1985. Consequently, the ratio of females to males decreased from 46.4 per 100 in 1985 to 44.0 per 100 in 1986.

The proportion of arrestees that were adults increased, from 55.7 percent in 1985 to 56.3 percent in 1986. The percentage of individuals 20 years of age or younger in 1986 was 55.5 percent.

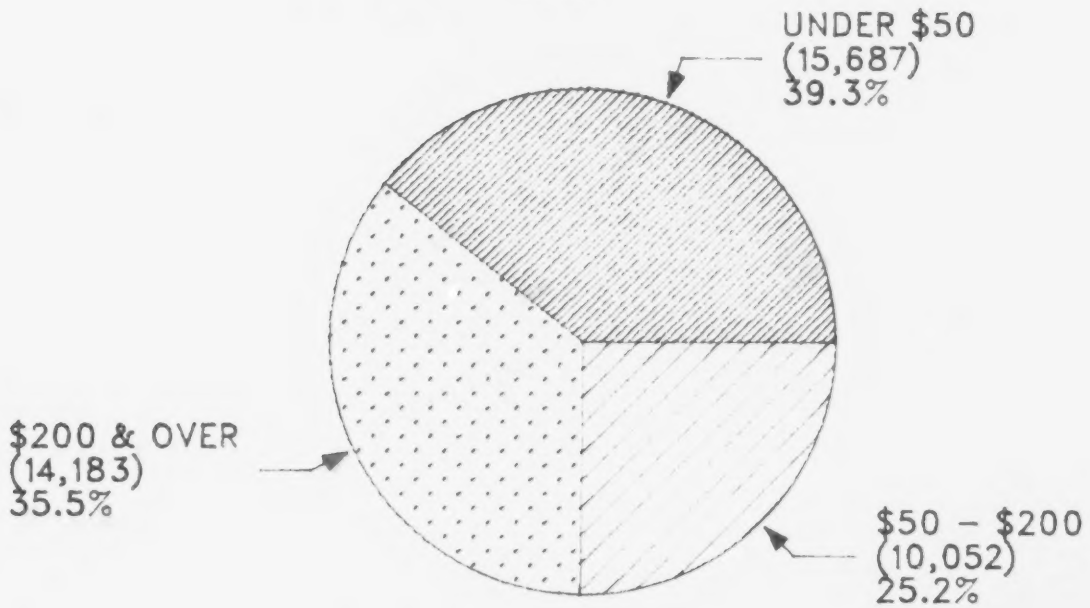
Value

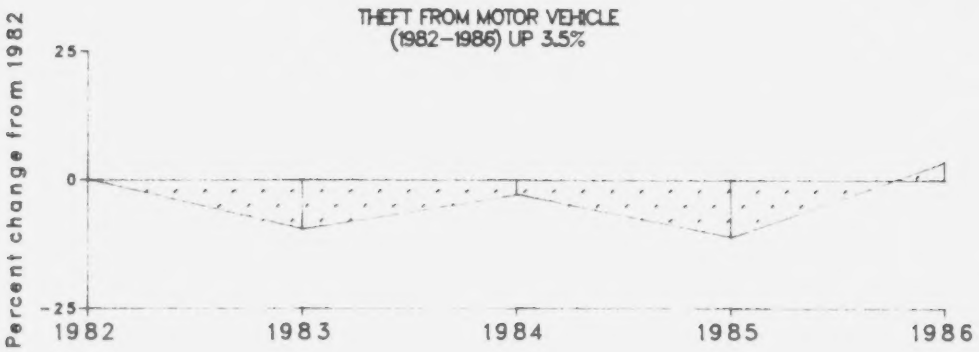
The average dollar loss due to larceny-theft increased by 8.5 percent in 1986. The average value in 1986 was $436 while in 1985 it was $402.

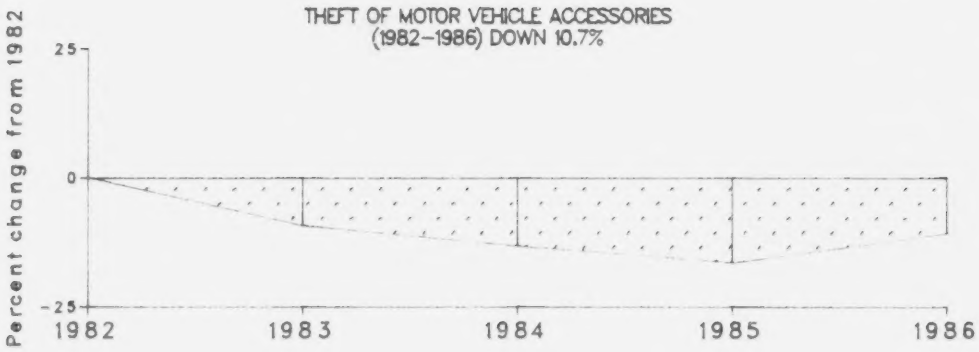
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN BY LARCENY – THEFT CLASSIFICATION 1986

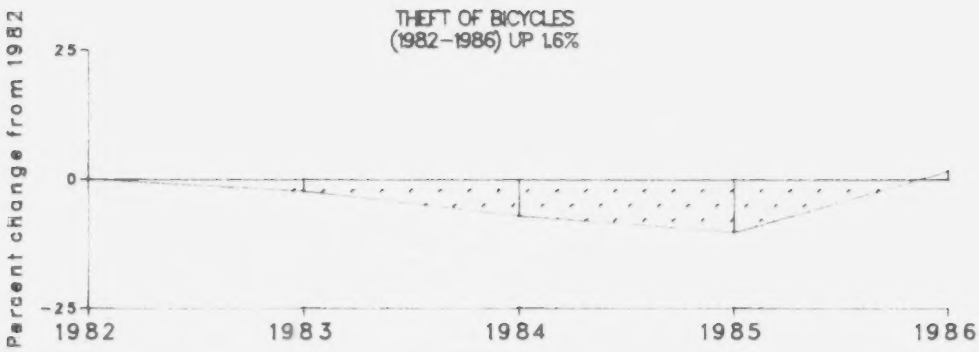


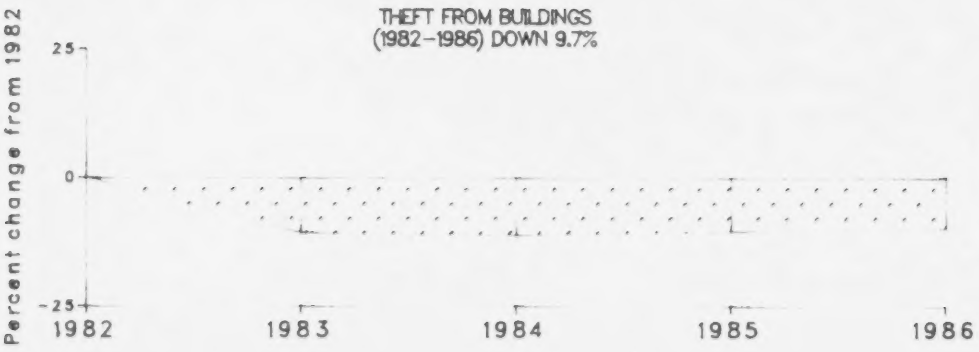
LARCENY – THEFT OFFENSES 1986

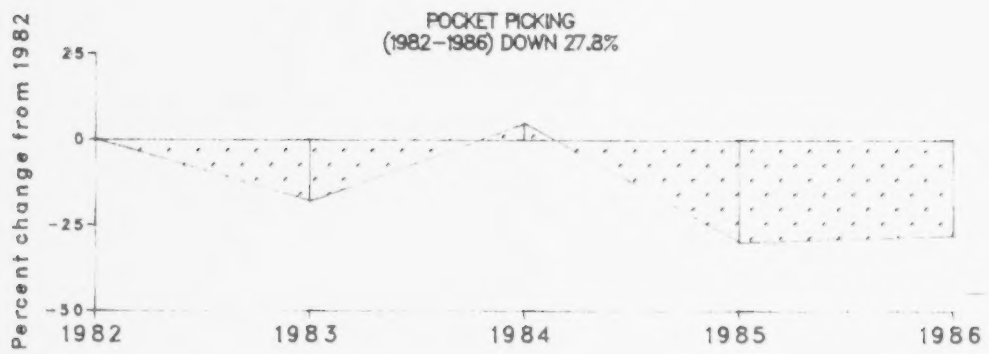


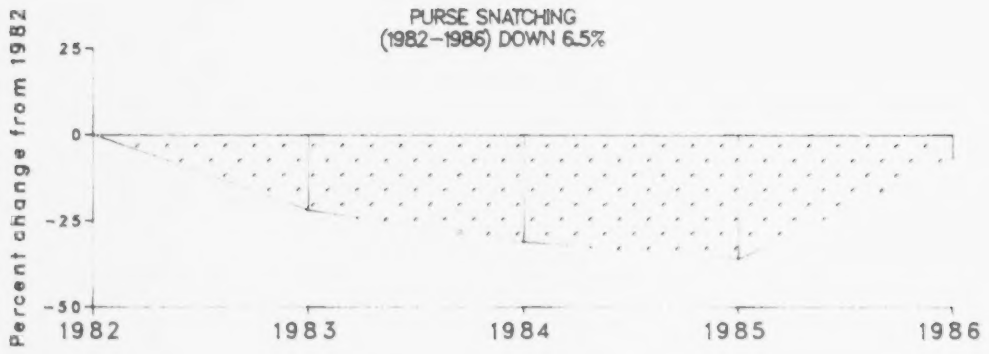

THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE
(1982–1986) UP 3.5%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986

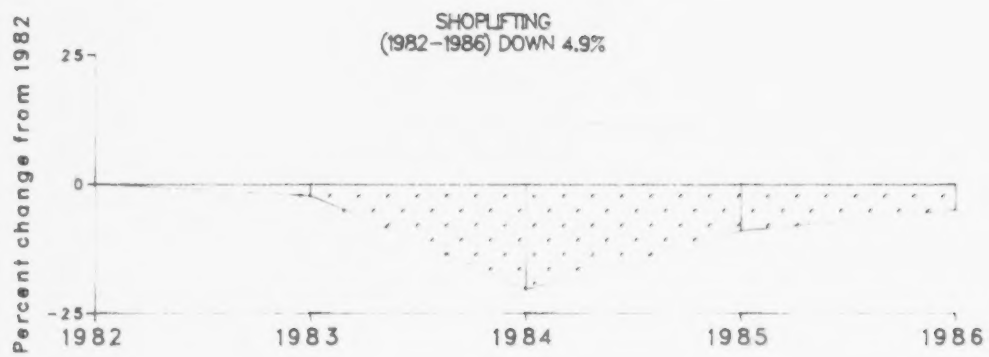

THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCESSORIES
(1982–1986) DOWN 10.7%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986

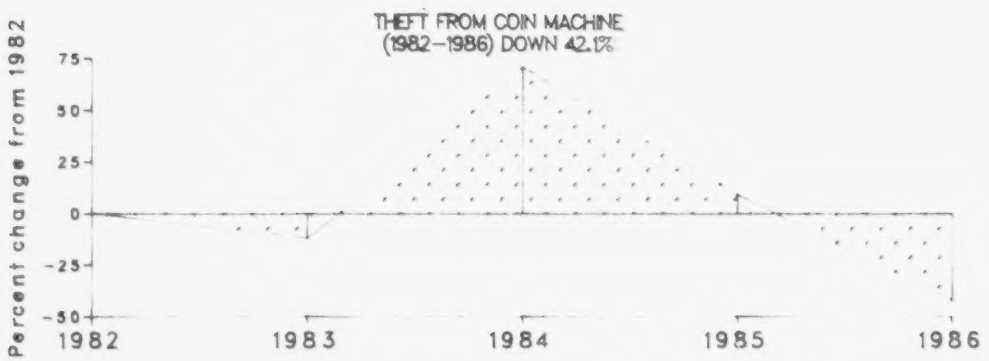

THEFT OF BICYCLES
(1982–1986) UP 1.6%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986


THEFT FROM BUILDINGS
(1982–1986) DOWN 9.7%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986


POCKET PICKING
(1982–1986) DOWN 27.8%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
-50
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986


PURSE SNATCHING
(1982–1986) DOWN 6.5%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
-50
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986


SHOPLIFTING
(1982–1986) DOWN 4.9%
Percent change from 1982
25
0
-25
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986


THEFT FROM COIN MACHINE
(1982–1986) DOWN 42.1%
Percent change from 1982
75
50
25
0
-25
-50
1982
1983
1984
1985
1986

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

Definition

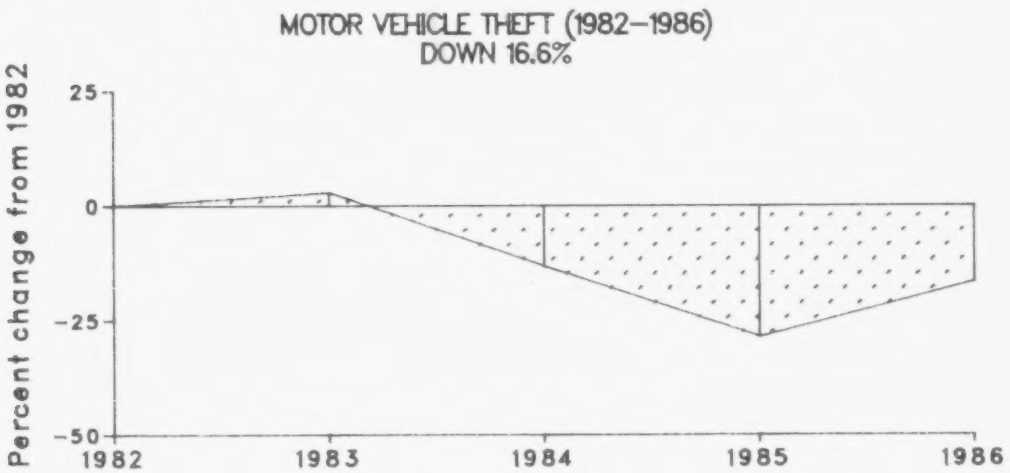
In Uniform Crime Reporting, motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by those persons having lawful access.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1985	2,980	282.7
1986	3,486	328.2
Percent Change	17.0	16.1

The number of reported motor vehicle thefts increased by 17.0 percent from 2,980 in 1985 to 3,486 in 1986. Motor vehicle theft rose by 63.4 percent in Kauai County, by 18.0 percent in Honolulu, by 9.7 percent in Hawaii County, and by 1.4 percent in Maui County.

The graph below shows that there was very little change in the number of reported motor vehicle thefts from 1982 to 1983. From 1983 to 1985, however, there was a sizable decrease, followed by an increase in 1986. Over the period 1982 to 1986, motor vehicle theft decreased by 16.6 percent.



Risk

Reported motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population increased by 16.1 percent in 1986. Honolulu reported the highest rate per 100,000 population, 347.1, while Hawaii County reported the lowest, 207.7.

In 1985, the national rate per 100,000 was 462 and for the Western States, it was 524. Hawaii's 1985 rate of 282.7 was lower than both the national and the Western States' rates.

The chance of having an automobile stolen in Hawaii in 1986 was about 6 in 1,000 cars. This figure is based on 1985 registrations of passenger cars. In 1986, more motor vehicle thefts were reported in November than in any other month, as compared to March in 1985.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFTS BY MONTH
(Percent of annual total)

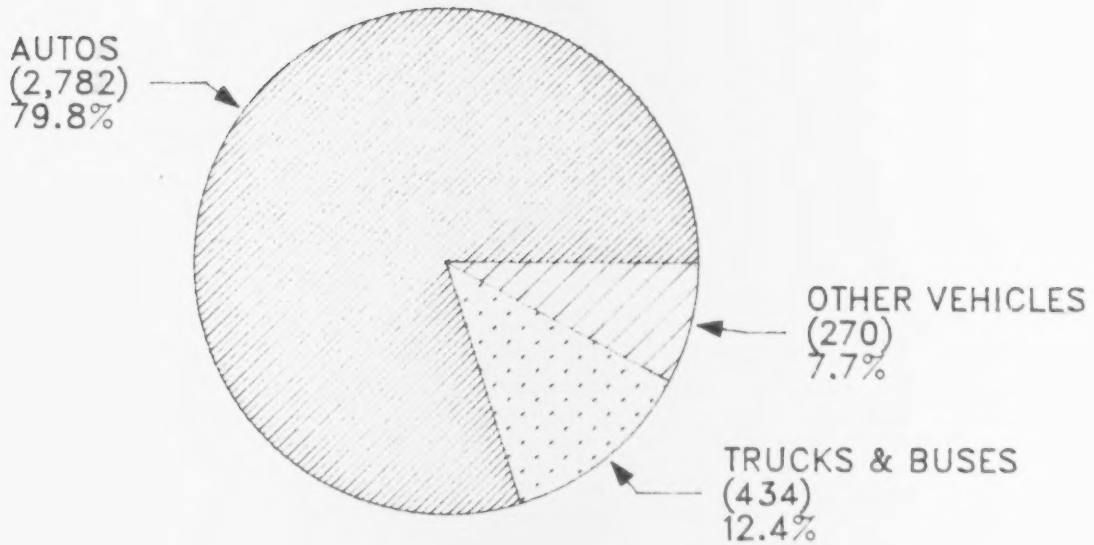
Month	Hawaii 1986	Hawaii 1985	U.S. 1985
January	7.9	6.8	7.8
February	7.8	8.7	7.1
March	7.2	11.9	8.1
April	6.7	8.3	7.8
May	6.7	9.1	8.0
June	9.5	7.4	8.2
July	10.0	8.3	8.9
August	8.7	8.4	9.1
September	7.5	7.2	8.7
October	9.7	7.6	9.1
November	10.3	6.7	8.6
December	7.9	9.5	8.7

Arrests

In 1986, 872 arrests were made for motor vehicle thefts, an increase of 6.9 percent from the 816 arrests made in 1985. Most of the arrestees, 85.6 percent, were male. The number of male arrestees increased by 4.6 percent, and the number of female arrestees increased by 22.3 percent.

Juveniles made up 57.7 percent of the arrestees where the number increased 45.0 percent from 1985. In general, people ages 20 or younger accounted for 75.0 percent of all arrests. In 1985, that group accounted for 66.1 percent.

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT BY TYPE OF VEHICLE 1986



The pie chart above shows that automobile theft is the most common type of motor vehicle theft.

ARSON

Definition

Arson is defined by the UCR Program as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

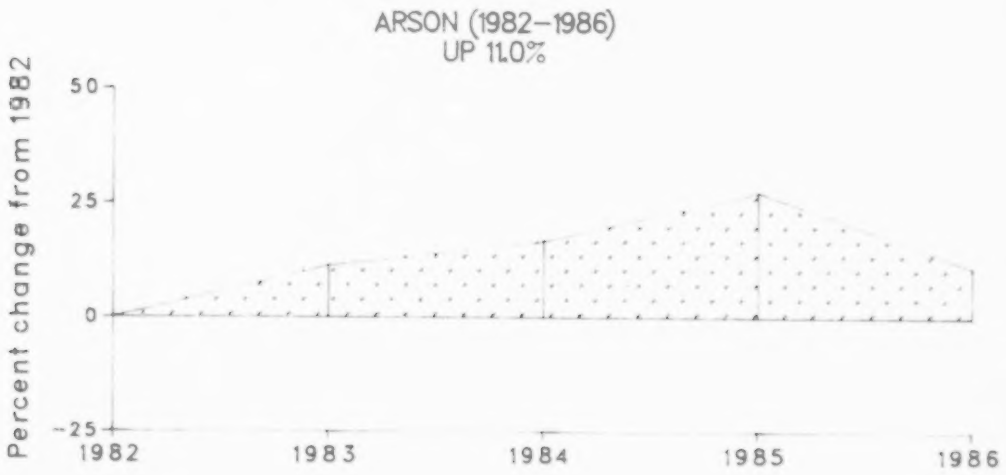
Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

Trends

Year	Number of Offenses	Rate Per 100,000 Population
1985	558	52.9
1986	486	45.8
Percent Change	-12.9	-13.4

Reported arson offenses decreased by 12.9 percent from 558 reported in 1985 to 486 reported in 1986. The number of arson offenses went down by 9.4 percent in Honolulu, by 31.0 percent in Maui County, by 9.1 percent in Kauai County, and by 13.9 percent in Hawaii County. (It should be noted that Kauai's decrease is due to 1 less arson offense reported in 1986 than in 1985.)

The graph below shows that data for 1983 to 1986 are at levels higher than that for 1982 (the base year). The decrease in reported arson offenses in 1986 interrupted the steady increase begun in 1982, returning reported arson to a level similar to that of 1983.



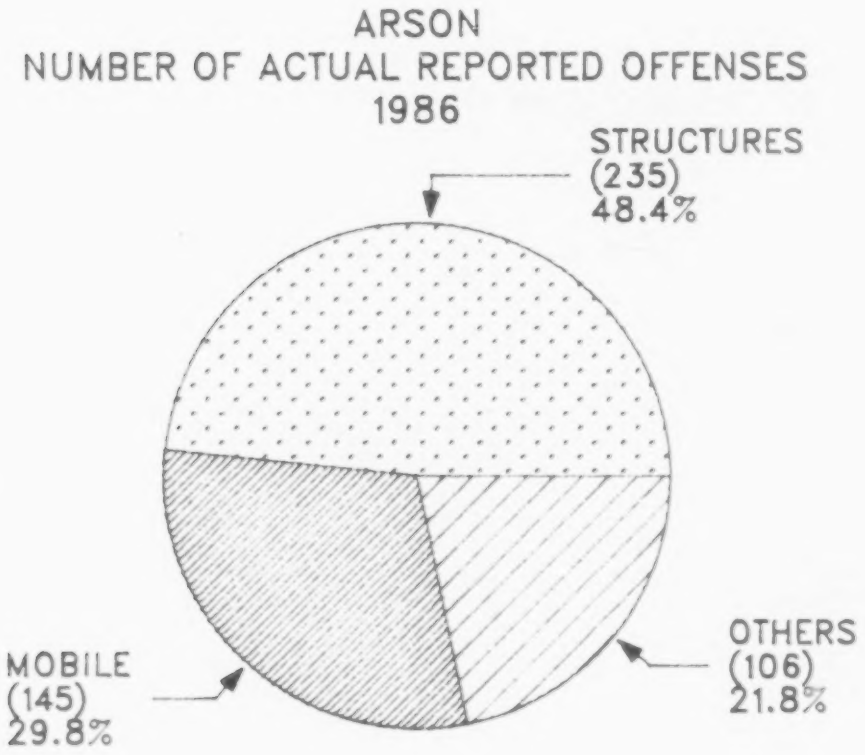
Risk

The arson rate per 100,000 population in Hawaii decreased by 13.4 percent from 52.9 in 1985 to 45.8 in 1986. The national arson rate was 50 per 100,000 in 1985; however, since the agencies reporting complete arson data covered only about 77 percent of the U.S. population, the rate does not represent the total U.S. arson experience.

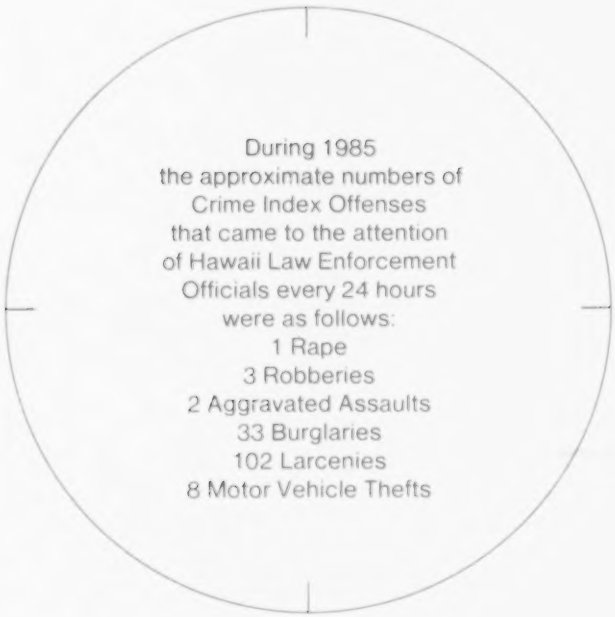
In Hawaii in 1986, the greatest proportion of arson occurred in January as compared to August in 1985.

Arrests

Arrests for arson decreased by 4.7 percent from 43 arrests in 1985 to 41 in 1986. Of the arrestees, 29.3 percent were juveniles. Most of the arrestees, 73.2 percent, were male.



CRIME CLOCK



Note: In 1985, one murder was reported approximately every 8 days. In 1986, one murder was reported approximately every 7 days.

CRIME CLOCK
1985

CRIME CLOCK
1986

NOTE: The Crime Clocks should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of UCR data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the Index Offenses. This display should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of offenses, rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

State Ranking by Crime Rates
1985

State	Population	Rank	Total Crime Index		Violent Crime		Property Crime	
			Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank	Rate	Rank
Alabama	4,021,000	22	3,942.1	37	457.5	22	3,484.6	41
Alaska	521,000	50	5,877.0	12	581.8	13	5,295.2	12
Arizona	3,187,000	27	7,116.2	3	602.5	12	6,513.7	2
Arkansas	2,359,000	33	3,585.0	44	347.6	30	3,237.5	44
California	26,365,000	1	6,518.0	9	765.3	5	5,752.7	10
Colorado	3,231,000	26	6,919.1	4	471.0	21	6,448.0	3
Connecticut	3,174,000	28	4,704.8	26	402.0	27	4,302.8	25
Delaware	622,000	48	4,961.3	22	433.3	23	4,528.0	22
D.C.	626,000	47	8,006.9	1	1,626.0	1	6,380.8	4
Florida	11,366,000	6	7,574.2	2	941.1	2	6,633.1	1
Georgia	5,976,000	11	5,110.1	20	507.2	18	4,602.9	18
Hawaii	1,054,000	39	5,200.6	19	219.4	42	4,981.1	15
Idaho	1,005,000	40	3,908.1	39	234.8	41	3,673.2	38
Illinois	11,535,000	5	5,299.7	18	703.2	8	4,596.5	19
Indiana	5,499,000	14	3,914.1	38	309.4	33	3,604.7	39
Iowa	2,884,000	29	3,942.9	36	211.7	43	3,731.2	35
Kansas	2,450,000	32	4,375.1	28	355.8	29	4,019.3	28
Kentucky	3,726,000	23	2,947.2	48	305.5	34	2,641.7	48
Louisiana	4,481,000	18	5,563.6	14	694.2	9	4,869.3	16
Maine	1,164,000	38	3,671.7	43	167.5	46	3,504.2	40
Maryland	4,392,000	20	5,372.8	16	834.6	4	4,538.2	21
Massachusetts	5,822,000	12	4,757.8	24	538.2	17	4,219.6	26
Michigan	9,088,000	8	6,366.3	11	734.1	6	5,632.2	11
Minnesota	4,193,000	21	4,134.2	32	256.4	39	3,877.8	29
Mississippi	2,613,000	31	3,265.7	45	270.9	36	2,994.8	46
Missouri	5,029,000	15	4,366.0	29	503.5	19	3,862.5	30

State Ranking by Crime Rates
1985

State	Population	Rank	Total Crime Index Rate	Total Crime Index Rank	Violent Crime Rate	Violent Crime Rank	Property Crime Rate	Property Crime Rank
Montana	826,000	44	4,549.3	27	208.5	44	4,340.8	24
Nebraska	1,606,000	36	3,694.6	42	237.9	40	3,456.7	43
Nevada	936,000	43	6,574.6	6	667.1	10	5,907.5	8
New Hampshire	998,000	41	3,251.9	46	140.8	49	3,111.1	45
New Jersey	7,562,000	9	5,094.4	21	544.5	16	4,549.9	20
New Mexico	1,450,000	37	6,486.2	10	703.9	7	5,782.3	9
New York	17,783,000	2	5,588.5	13	929.9	3	4,658.6	17
North Carolina	6,255,000	10	4,121.4	33	420.9	26	3,700.5	36
North Dakota	685,000	46	2,679.4	49	47.0	51	2,632.4	49
Ohio	10,744,000	7	4,187.3	30	381.6	28	3,805.7	32
Oklahoma	3,301,000	25	5,425.0	15	422.0	25	5,003.0	14
Oregon	2,687,000	30	6,729.8	5	551.1	14	6,178.7	5
Pennsylvania	11,853,000	4	3,037.4	47	331.1	32	2,706.4	47
Rhode Island	968,000	42	4,723.5	25	346.6	31	4,376.9	23
South Carolina	3,347,000	24	4,840.5	23	631.0	11	4,209.5	27
South Dakota	708,000	45	2,640.8	50	136.6	50	2,504.2	50
Tennessee	4,762,000	17	4,166.7	31	474.4	20	3,692.3	37
Texas	16,370,000	3	6,568.7	7	550.0	15	6,018.7	7
Utah	1,645,000	35	5,317.3	17	267.4	37	5,050.0	13
Vermont	535,000	49	3,888.0	40	147.7	48	3,740.4	34
Virginia	5,706,000	13	3,779.1	41	294.7	35	3,484.4	42
Washington	4,409,000	19	6,528.8	8	425.4	24	6,103.4	6
West Virginia	1,936,000	34	2,252.8	51	166.0	47	2,086.8	51
Wisconsin	4,775,000	16	4,016.7	34	206.9	45	3,809.8	31
Wyoming	509,000	51	4,015.1	35	256.8	38	3,758.3	33

Includes District of Columbia.
Rates are per 100,000 resident population.

CLEARANCES

Crime Index offenses are cleared by either arrest or exceptional means. An offense is cleared by arrest if at least one person is arrested, charged and turned over to the court for prosecution. It should be noted that the number of offenses and not the number of persons arrested is used to count clearances. Several offenses may be cleared by the arrest of one person, or the arrest of several people may clear only one crime.

In order for an offense to be cleared by exceptional means, the law enforcement agency must:

1) know who the offender is and
2) know where the offender can be located but, by some means outside the control of the agency, cannot arrest him.

For example, offenses cleared by exceptional means include cases where the offender dies and when extradition is denied. A complete list is given in the UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING HANDBOOK.

CLEARANCES , 1986
(Arson not included)

Category	Number of Offenses	Number of Clearances	Percentage*
OFFENSES:			
Murder	51	16	31.4
Forcible Rape	329	197	59.9
Robbery	1,129	268	23.7
Aggravated Assault	1,095	571	52.1
Burglary	14,218	1,519	10.7
Larceny-theft	39,922	7,411	18.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,486	541	15.5
COUNTIES:			
Honolulu	46,455	7,309	15.7
Hawaii	5,339	1,864	34.9
Maui	6,018	853	14.2
Kauai	2,418	497	20.6
TOTAL	60,230	10,523	17.5

*Note: In this table, Percentage is the number of clearances per 100 offenses. However, clearances may also occur for offenses reported in previous time periods.

OFFENSE STATISTICS

The following section presents statistics on Crime Index offenses reported to law enforcement officials. Tables 1 through 4 focuses on the number of offenses. The remaining tables focus on the value of property stolen and recovered. Please note that although arson is a Crime Index offense, data on arson is not included in this section.

Table 1
Hawaii Crime Index
1986

Index Offenses	Number of Offenses	Percent Change Over Previous Year	Rate Per 100,000 Population	Percent Change Over Previous Year
VIOLENT CRIMES	2,604	12.6	245.2	11.8
Murder	51	18.6	4.8	17.1
Forcible Rape	329	6.1	31.0	5.4
Robbery	1,129	7.7	106.3	6.9
Aggravated Assault	1,095	20.1	103.1	19.2
PROPERTY CRIMES	57,626	9.8	5,426.2	8.9
Burglary	14,218	16.9	1,338.8	16.0
Larceny-Theft	39,922	6.9	3,759.1	6.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,486	17.0	328.2	16.1
TOTAL	60,230	9.9	5,671.4	9.1

Table 2
Crime Index, United States and Hawaii
1985

Index Offenses	U.S. Total	Rate Per 100,000	% Change In Rate	Hawaii Total	Rate Per 100,000	% Change In Rate
TOTAL VIOLENT CRIMES	1,327,436	556.0	3.1	2,313	219.4	-5.3
Murder	18,976	7.9	—	43	4.1	24.2
Forcible Rape	87,340	36.6	2.5	310	29.4	-3.0
Robbery	497,874	208.5	1.5	1,048	99.4	-14.1
Aggravated Assault	723,246	302.9	4.4	912	86.5	4.8
TOTAL PROPERTY CRIMES	11,102,590	4,650.5	3.5	52,501	4,981.1	-5.0
Burglary	3,073,348	1,287.3	1.9	12,164	1,154.1	-4.7
Larceny-Theft	6,926,380	2,901.2	3.9	37,357	3,544.3	-3.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,102,862	462.0	5.7	2,980	282.7	-19.0
TOTAL CRIME INDEX	12,430,026	5,206.5	3.5	54,814	5,200.6	-5.1

Table 3A
Crime Index Offenses Known to Police by County
1986

	State Total	City & County Honolulu	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Total Resident Population	1,062,000	823,300	108,800	84,900	45,000
Percent Distribution	100.0	77.5	10.3	8.0	4.2
Total Index Offenses	60,230	46,455	5,339	6,018	2,418
Percent Distribution	100.0	77.1	8.9	10.0	4.0
Violent Crimes	2,604	2,076	184	243	101
Murder	51	46	2	2	1
Forcible Rape	329	241	40	29	19
Robbery	1,129	1,052	37	30	10
Aggravated Assault	1,095	737	105	182	71
Property Crimes	57,626	44,379	5,155	5,775	2,317
Burglary	14,218	10,675	1,408	1,544	591
Larceny-Theft	39,922	30,846	3,521	3,945	1,610
Motor Vehicle Theft	3,486	2,858	226	286	116

Table 3B
Crime Rates by County
1986

	City & County Honolulu		Hawaii County		Maui County		Kauai County	
	Rate	% Change In Rate	Rate	% Change In Rate	Rate	% Change In Rate	Rate	% Change In Rate
Total Index Offenses	5,642.5	9.6	4,907.2	3.7	7,088.3	8.2	5,373.3	12.5
Violent Crimes	252.2	14.4	169.1	11.3	286.2	-8.9	224.4	20.7
Murder	5.6	27.3	1.8	-51.4	2.4	100.0	2.2	-51.1
Forcible Rape	29.3	-3.6	36.8	52.7	34.2	15.5	42.2	71.5
Robbery	127.8	8.2	34.0	18.5	35.3	-30.8	22.2	9.9
Aggravated Assault	89.5	32.4	96.5	1.2	214.4	-7.8	157.8	15.5
Property Crimes	5,390.4	9.4	4,738.0	3.4	6,802.1	9.1	5,148.9	12.1
Burglary	1,296.6	17.9	1,294.1	14.2	1,818.6	11.9	1,313.3	0.7
Larceny-Theft	3,746.6	6.2	3,236.2	-0.7	4,646.6	8.7	3,577.8	14.3
Motor Vehicle Theft	347.1	17.1	207.7	8.9	336.9	0.7	257.8	62.1

Note: Rates are per 100,000 residents.

Table 4
Crime Index Offenses Reported by Month
State of Hawaii, 1986

Month	Mur-der	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
January	4	34	78	94	1,235	3,264	277
February	1	19	97	74	1,126	3,101	273
March	3	24	118	104	1,279	3,496	251
April	8	32	88	99	1,209	3,140	232
May	4	31	94	89	1,181	3,078	235
June	5	25	119	95	1,068	3,349	330
July	2	25	85	92	1,100	3,581	348
August	3	22	108	94	1,189	3,609	305
September	6	30	79	72	1,100	3,109	260
October	3	27	83	81	1,146	3,219	339
November	5	27	95	106	1,266	3,371	359
December	7	33	85	95	1,319	3,605	277
TOTAL	51	329	1,129	1,095	14,218	39,922	3,486

Table 5
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered by County
1986

	Value of Property Reported Stolen ($1,000)	Value of Stolen Property Recovered ($1,000)
STATE TOTAL	39,727.8	9,788.5
City and County of Honolulu	31,032.2	7,311.5
Hawaii County	2,565.5	592.3
Maui County	4,741.7	1,313.7
Kauai County	1,388.4	571.0

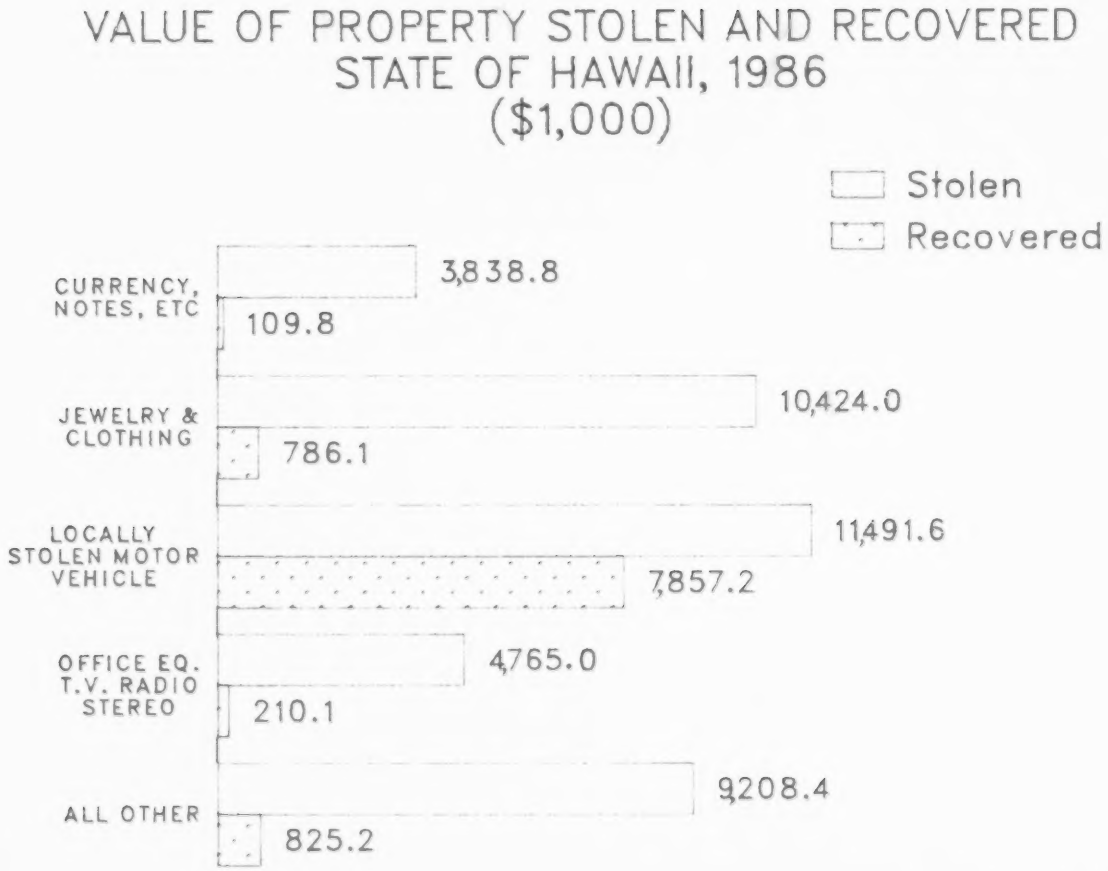


Table 6
Value of Property Stolen and Recovered
State of Hawaii, 1986

Type of Property	Value of Property Stolen and Recovered ($1,000)	
	Stolen	Recovered
(A) Currency, Notes, etc.	3,838.8	109.8
(B) Jewelry and Precious Metals	9,409.4	669.6
(C) Clothing and Furs	1,014.6	116.5
(D) Locally Stolen Motor Vehicles	11,491.6	7,857.2
(E) Office Equipment	332.2	36.4
(F) Televisions, Radios, Stereos, etc.	4,432.8	173.7
(G) Firearms	128.8	15.7
(H) Household Goods	483.2	23.9
(I) Consumable Goods	313.8	33.9
(J) Livestock	47.8	10.2
(K) Miscellaneous	8,234.8	741.5
TOTAL	39,727.8	9,788.4

Table 7
Value of Property Stolen by Type of Offense
State of Hawaii, 1986

		Number of Offenses	Amount ($1,000)
Murder		51	
Forcible Rape		329	0.9
Robbery		1,129	829.2
Highway		426	160.4
Commercial House		123	339.9
Service Station		14	3.6
Convenience Store		52	9.0
Residence		87	131.2
Bank		49	25.5
Miscellaneous		378	159.6
Burglary		14,218	10,468.9
Residence:	Night	3,678	2,702.1
	Day	6,122	5,400.1
	Unknown	427	297.3
Non-Residence:	Night	2,038	1,397.1
	Day	1,612	563.0
	Unknown	341	109.3
Motor Vehicle Theft		3,486	11,006.6

Table 8
Value of Property Stolen – Larceny-Theft Analysis
State of Hawaii, 1986

	Number of Offenses	Amount ($1,000)
Larceny-Theft	39,922	17,422.1
$200 and over	14,183	16,005.4
$50 to $200	10,052	1,161.7
Under $50	15,687	255.0
Nature of Larcenies	39,922	17,422.1
a. Pocket-Picking	371	136.5
b. Purse-Snatching	403	213.0
c. Shoplifting	6,374	480.2
d. From Motor Vehicles	8,666	3,817.4
e. Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories	7,149	1,807.4
f. Bicycles	2,525	569.6
g. From Buildings (Except c and h)	7,007	5,478.4
h. From Coin Operated Machines	285	46.1
i. All Other	7,142	4,873.5

Table 9
Value of Property Stolen by Type of Offense
1986

	Honolulu		Hawaii		Maui		Kauai	
	No. of offenses	Amount ($1,000)	No. of offenses	Amount ($1,000)	No. of offenses	Amount ($1,000)	No. of offenses	Amount ($1,000)
Murder	46	–	2	–	2	–	1	–
Forcible Rape	241	0.8	40	0.1	29	–	19	–
Robbery	1,052	617.4	37	7.9	30	199.5	10	4.5
Highway	390	145.8	19	4.5	14	9.5	3	0.6
Commercial House	114	163.7	2	0.1	6	176.2	1	–
Service Station	13	3.5	1	0.2	–	–	–	–
Convenience Store	46	7.2	2	0.6	1	0.2	3	1.0
Residence	77	123.8	6	1.8	3	3.5	1	2.1
Bank	44	15.5	4	0.6	1	9.4	–	–
Miscellaneous	368	157.9	3	0.2	5	0.6	2	0.8
Burglary	10,675	8,182.2	1,408	912.2	1,544	1,103.2	591	271.1
Residence: Night	2,892	2,165.5	137	77.2	488	400.7	161	58.7
Day	5,048	4,385.5	357	377.6	503	486.0	214	151.1
Unknown	–	–	374	257.9	45	38.7	8	0.7
Non-Residence: Night	1,402	1,138.5	132	79.7	397	152.9	107	26.0
Day	1,333	492.8	86	18.9	99	18.1	94	33.3
Unknown	–	–	322	101.0	12	6.9	7	1.4
Larceny-Theft	30,846	13,471.3	3,521	1,205.6	3,945	2,206.4	1,610	538.8
$200 and over	10,978	12,340.4	986	1,099.0	1,607	2,077.1	612	488.9
$50 to $200	7,830	925.0	850	87.3	969	107.5	403	41.8
Under $50	12,038	205.8	1,685	19.3	1,369	21.8	595	8.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,858	8,760.5	226	439.6	286	1,232.5	116	574.0
GRAND TOTAL	45,718	31,032.2	5,234	2,565.5	5,836	4,741.7	2,347	1,388.4

ARREST STATISTICS

Persons Arrested

The number of persons arrested for all violations except traffic in the reporting jurisdictions is compiled from monthly returns submitted by the contributing agencies. The age, sex and race of these persons are recorded, and data are collected on juveniles and adults to compute arrest trends and volume.

The Age, Sex, and Race of Persons Arrested form is used to collect data on the number of arrestees and not on the number of persons charged. The same person may be arrested several times during a month for similar or different violations within a jurisdiction; each arrest is counted. A person may be arrested on several charges at one time; however, only one arrest would be scored.

Race of persons arrested is presented using the State of Hawaii reporting format. National categories are White, Black, American Indian and Alaskan Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander. For the State of Hawaii, the Asian and Pacific Islander category is divided into the following groups: Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian, Korean, Samoan, and Other.

The following tables present data on persons arrested in the State of Hawaii, 1986, by age, sex and race.

Table 10
Population and Arrests, Distribution of Ethnic Stock
State of Hawaii, 1986

	Population[1]			Arrests	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Caucasian	318,770	33.0		17,364	34.5
Black	17,364	1.8		2,016	4.0
Indian (American)	2,655	0.3		83	0.2
Chinese	56,285	5.8		753	1.5
Japanese	239,748	24.9		3,181	6.3
Filipino	133,940	13.9		6,168	12.3
Samoan	14,073	1.5		2,387	4.7
Korean	17,962	1.9		585	1.2
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	115,500	12.0		11,787	23.4
Other	48,394	5.0		5,946	11.8
TOTAL	964,691	100.1		50,270	99.9

[1]Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of the Population.

Table 11
Population and Arrests, Distribution by Age
State of Hawaii, 1986

Age Categories	Hawaii Population[1]	Percent Distribution	Number of Arrests	Percent Distribution
14 and under	225,775	23.4	5,435	10.8
15-19	86,446	9.0	12,910	25.7
20-24	105,682	11.0	9,496	18.9
25-29	95,287	9.9	7,668	15.3
30-34	84,314	8.7	5,529	11.0
35-39	63,948	6.6	3,749	7.5
40-44	47,468	4.9	2,133	4.2
45-49	45,240	4.7	1,167	2.3
50-54	49,204	5.1	758	1.5
55-59	47,383	4.9	562	1.1
60-64	37,794	3.9	415	0.8
65+	76,150	7.9	448	0.9
TOTAL	964,691	100.0	50,270	100.0

[1]Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of the Population

Table 12
Drug Abuse Arrests by Age of Persons Arrested
State of Hawaii, 1986

	Age						
	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 & Over
Drug Abuse Total	774	596	818	1,503	523	143	52
Sales & Manufacturing Subtotal	29	85	84	229	87	35	13
Opium or Cocaine & their Derivatives	3	26	27	110	36	10	–
Marijuana	21	57	56	117	51	24	13
Synthetic Narcotics	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	5	2	1	1	–	–	–
Possession Subtotal	745	511	734	1,274	436	108	39
Opium or Cocaine & their Derivatives	26	72	139	274	79	22	2
Marijuana	713	435	587	979	344	83	36
Synthetic Narcotics	–	–	2	8	4	2	–
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	6	4	6	13	9	1	1

Table 13
Drug Abuse Arrests by Race of Persons Arrested
State of Hawaii, 1986

	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japa-nese	Filipino	Hawai-ian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Drug Abuse Total	1,893	236	5	77	303	369	917	36	95	478
Sales & Manufac-turing Subtotal	252	31	–	6	33	39	119	3	16	63
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	81	14	–	1	20	18	45	1	5	27
Marijuana	168	17	–	4	13	21	71	2	11	32
Synthetic Narcotics	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4
Possession Subtotal	1,641	205	–	71	270	330	798	33	79	415
Opium or Cocaine and their Derivatives	255	52	–	11	58	42	105	9	14	68
Marijuana	1,360	152	5	50	207	287	686	24	65	341
Synthetic Narcotics	8	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	4
Other Dangerous Non-Narcotic Drugs	18	–	–	10	4	–	6	–	–	2

Table 14
Sex of Adults Arrested by Month for Part I and Part II Offenses
State of Hawaii, 1986

MONTH	SEX	ARRESTS		
		PART I	PART II	TOTAL
January	M	424	2,006	2,430
	F	138	360	498
February	M	354	1,942	2,296
	F	118	380	498
March	M	455	2,170	2,625
	F	114	353	467
April	M	354	2,138	2,492
	F	140	384	524
May	M	428	2,110	2,538
	F	127	363	490
June	M	413	2,179	2,592
	F	147	369	516
July	M	453	2,339	2,792
	F	119	383	502
August	M	432	2,117	2,549
	F	120	325	445
September	M	372	1,961	2,333
	F	121	381	502
October	M	378	1,864	2,242
	F	150	361	511
November	M	414	1,878	2,292
	F	118	316	434
December	M	496	2,062	2,558
	F	163	347	510
TOTAL	M	4,973	24,766	29,739
	F	1,575	4,322	5,897

Table 15
Crime Index Arrests of Adults by County
1986

		Hawaii State Total	City & County Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Maui	County of Kauai
Murder	1985	38	36	1	1	0
	1986	37	31	2	1	3
Forcible Rape	1985	125	101	10	13	1
	1986	127	94	11	8	14
Robbery	1985	304	268	17	13	6
	1986	333	295	24	11	3
Aggravated Assault	1985	478	302	40	90	46
	1986	497	311	44	86	56
Burglary	1985	825	554	90	105	76
	1986	970	658	111	134	67
Larceny-Theft	1985	3,943	3,056	395	323	169
	1986	4,149	3,106	552	285	206
Motor Vehicle Theft	1985	469	385	27	37	20
	1986	369	283	25	33	28
TOTAL	1985	6,182	4,702	580	582	318
	1986	6,482	4,778	769	558	377

ADULT ARRESTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ARRESTS FOR A CRIME INDEX OFFENSE

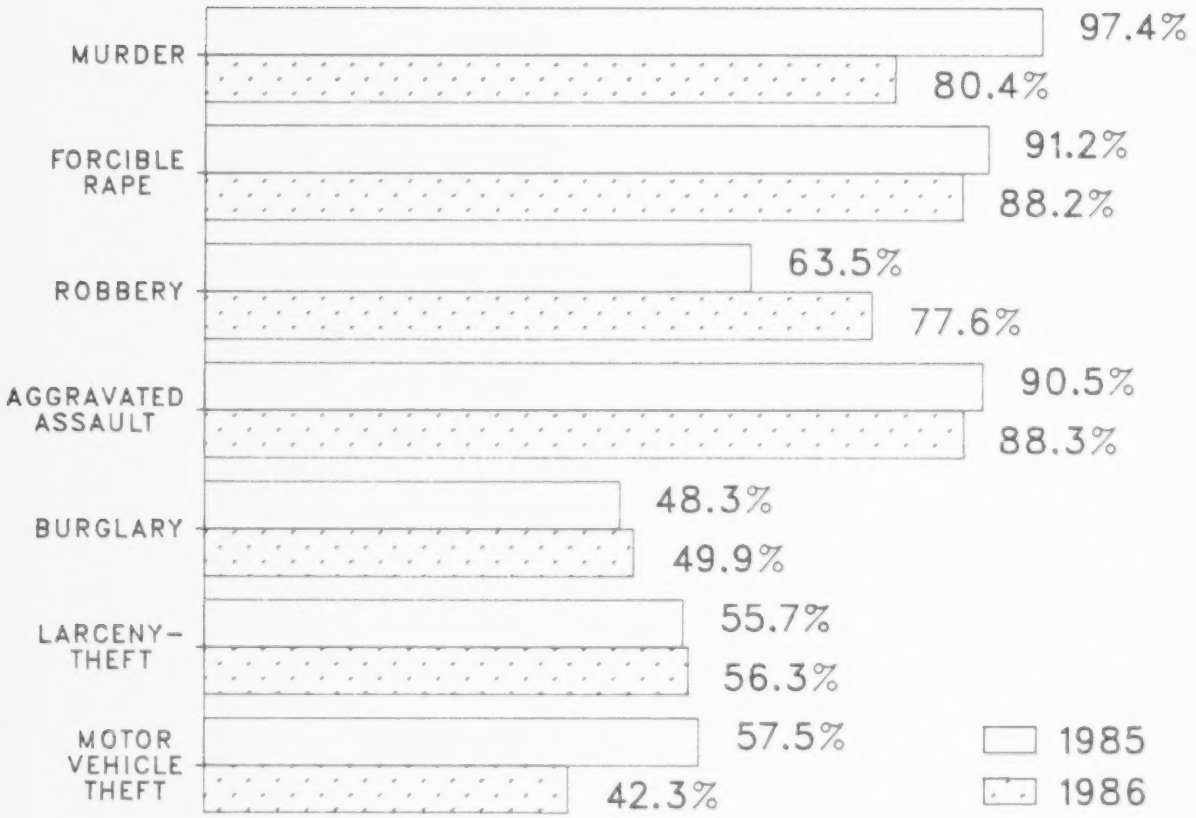


Table 16
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1986

OFFENSE	SEX	18	19	20	21	22	23
Murder	M	5	3	1	3	3	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	3	4	4	6	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	7	9	1	17	3	6
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	42	43	23	25	18	16
	F	2	2	2	2	2	3
Aggravated Assault	M	14	31	20	16	30	26
	F	1	–	3	5	2	1
Burglary	M	128	125	77	62	49	39
	F	5	1	6	4	3	2
Larceny-Theft	M	256	192	145	154	143	167
	F	120	56	66	74	79	64
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	57	44	34	34	27	15
	F	9	5	2	4	3	2
Other Assault	M	99	91	63	74	110	56
	F	11	11	17	14	20	23
Arson	M	–	–	–	1	1	–
	F	–	–	–	1	1	–
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	10	10	7	5	7	8
	F	9	8	5	8	9	4
Fraud	M	13	14	14	16	12	13
	F	6	8	4	6	9	7
Embezzlement	M	2	1	–	2	–	–
	F	1	–	1	2	3	2
Stolen Property	M	10	12	4	7	9	7
	F	–	2	1	–	1	2

Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1986

AGE										
24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
3	7	3	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	36
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	7	3	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	36
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
7	30	17	8	6	3	5	3	4	1	127
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	55	42	15	3	3	1	1	–	–	311
–	5	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
24	95	81	44	29	12	10	4	5	6	447
2	12	9	10	1	1	3	–	–	–	50
42	180	73	90	11	6	23	2	2	2	911
–	21	7	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	59
109	442	355	255	154	82	49	64	59	129	2,755
52	271	150	113	79	45	44	49	44	58	1,394
17	46	27	12	11	2	3	1	–	–	330
1	4	5	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	39
69	282	214	135	62	34	19	13	15	9	1,345
15	54	27	16	18	10	4	1	1	1	243
1	4	3	2	3	1	3	–	–	1	20
1	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	9
12	38	16	15	5	8	1	2	–	–	144
8	25	14	6	9	4	1	–	–	–	110
13	67	75	57	19	9	5	3	5	3	338
7	19	31	11	11	7	1	9	3	1	140
3	13	9	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	39
1	10	4	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	31
2	20	10	16	1	4	1	2	–	–	105
1	2	8	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	22

Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1986

OFFENSE	SEX	18	19	20	21	22	23
Vandalism	M	52	48	43	42	32	29
	F	2	3	6	1	3	1
Weapons	M	21	28	27	20	31	24
	F	4	-	-	1	1	1
Prostitution	M	2	5	5	3	3	3
	F	13	20	10	29	19	21
Sex Offenses	M	5	8	9	7	5	5
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drug Abuse	M	153	197	162	164	204	156
	F	32	13	39	24	25	40
Gambling	M	7	7	4	7	8	8
	F	1	-	1	-	1	1
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	12	10	8	6	7	8
	F	1	1	2	1	-	1
Driving Under the Influence	M	95	139	157	212	240	241
	F	11	18	16	14	34	24
Liquor Laws	M	165	177	186	147	142	118
	F	19	18	15	19	10	9
Disorderly Conduct	M	28	42	38	47	44	54
	F	3	11	13	17	19	7
Vagrancy	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	M	292	451	511	549	552	605
	F	35	54	67	85	92	86
Suspicion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	M	1,475	1,690	1,543	1,624	1,686	1,606
	F	285	261	276	311	337	301

Table 16 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1986

AGE										
24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
28	97	65	66	19	13	6	4	–	2	546
1	16	5	5	6	1	2	–	–	–	52
24	126	76	40	23	34	7	7	1	6	495
3	6	2	4	4	1	–	–	–	–	27
6	25	19	6	2	5	1	–	2	–	87
19	86	55	24	9	–	1	–	–	–	306
12	22	41	17	14	12	7	5	6	3	178
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
178	743	509	293	120	74	26	12	15	9	3,015
27	127	124	72	38	25	18	7	9	–	620
11	38	60	61	63	51	24	31	30	31	441
1	4	9	7	19	8	11	7	–	1	71
9	30	35	19	12	5	4	2	–	3	170
–	5	2	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	20
230	1,237	963	729	510	303	184	151	91	59	5,541
26	147	114	98	63	35	16	9	7	1	633
125	417	227	144	63	23	20	16	9	6	1,985
8	23	16	7	7	4	3	–	1	–	159
41	162	121	50	40	11	15	10	8	5	716
17	77	40	21	14	7	12	4	–	3	265
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
534	2,183	1,578	1,058	568	246	193	124	83	94	9,621
97	388	280	198	93	66	34	17	14	14	1,620
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,525	6,366	4,622	3,139	1,747	946	607	458	336	363	29,739
287	1,302	907	610	386	221	151	104	79	79	5,897

Table 17
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
City & County of Honolulu, 1986

OFFENSE	SEX	18	19	20	21	22	23
Murder	M	5	3	1	2	1	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	2	4	3	6	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	6	9	1	17	3	4
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	39	42	20	16	16	14
	F	2	2	2	2	2	3
Aggravated Assault	M	9	23	15	10	17	21
	F	1	–	3	5	1	–
Burglary	M	95	79	54	45	18	25
	F	1	1	4	3	2	–
Larceny-theft	M	205	151	108	129	108	136
	F	92	65	48	60	61	52
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	45	36	32	30	23	12
	F	6	5	2	1	3	–
Arson	M	–	–	–	–	1	–
	F	–	–	–	–	1	–
TOTAL	M	404	345	235	252	193	213
	F	102	73	59	71	70	55

Table 17 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
City & County of Honolulu, 1986

AGE										
24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
3	7	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	30
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	5	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	31
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
4	20	12	3	4	3	2	1	4	1	94
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	51	36	11	2	3	1	1	–	–	274
–	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
16	61	39	22	16	7	6	4	3	5	274
–	8	8	8	–	–	3	–	–	–	37
28	125	49	78	4	3	22	–	1	1	627
–	12	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	31
83	313	241	182	100	57	40	51	47	113	2,064
44	210	102	81	53	31	25	37	37	44	1,042
13	33	16	6	7	–	2	1	–	–	256
1	3	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	27
–	1	2	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	9
1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
170	616	399	306	142	74	76	59	55	120	3,659
46	237	119	95	58	32	29	37	37	44	1,164

Table 18
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Hawaii County, 1986

OFFENSE	SEX	18	19	20	21	22	23
Murder	M	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	–	1	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	1	–	2	4	2	2
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggravated Assault	M	–	3	1	1	2	2
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	M	15	13	6	6	8	3
	F	–	–	1	–	–	–
Larceny-Theft	M	20	14	16	9	13	13
	F	14	7	11	7	14	8
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	2	2	1	2	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Arson	M	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	38	32	26	23	25	20
	F	14	7	12	7	14	8

Table 18 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Hawaii County, 1986

AGE										
24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	3	2	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	4	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	23
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
1	9	9	11	3	1	–	–	–	–	43
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
12	17	11	6	2	2	–	–	–	1	102
–	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
16	71	59	41	29	13	4	6	7	10	341
2	30	35	19	19	10	11	8	7	9	211
2	5	5	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	6
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	112	94	64	38	19	4	7	7	12	555
2	36	38	20	19	10	11	8	7	9	222

Table 19
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Maui County, 1986

OFFENSE	SEX	18	19	20	21	22	23
Murder	M	–	–	–	1	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	1	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	1	–	–	–	–	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	2	1	–	4	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggravated Assault	M	2	3	2	2	9	2
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	M	16	31	10	8	10	5
	F	3	–	1	1	1	2
Larceny-Theft	M	21	13	6	9	7	10
	F	8	12	6	4	–	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	6	3	–	2	2	2
	F	–	–	–	–	–	1
Arson	M	–	–	–	1	–	–
	F	–	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL	M	48	52	18	27	28	20
	F	11	12	7	6	1	5

Table 19 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Maui County, 1986

AGE										
24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	2	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	15	20	9	5	3	3	–	1	–	78
2	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	8
1	20	9	3	3	1	1	2	1	–	121
–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
8	28	28	20	17	9	4	5	2	4	191
3	23	9	9	6	1	7	2	–	2	94
1	6	5	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	30
–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5
–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
13	72	63	35	30	13	12	7	4	4	446
5	29	11	14	9	2	7	2	–	2	123

Table 20
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Kauai County, 1986

OFFENSE	SEX	18	19	20	21	22	23
Murder	M	–	–	–	–	2	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	–	–	–	–	–	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	–	–	1	1	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggravated Assault	M	3	2	2	3	2	1
	F	–	–	–	–	1	1
Burglary	M	2	2	7	3	13	6
	F	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny-Theft	M	10	14	15	7	15	8
	F	6	2	1	3	4	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	4	3	1	–	2	1
	F	3	–	–	3	–	1
Arson	M	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	19	21	26	14	34	18
	F	10	2	1	6	5	4

Table 20 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Adults Arrested for Part I Offenses
Kauai County, 1986

AGE										
24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total 18 & over
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	5	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	10	13	2	5	1	1	–	1	1	52
–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
1	18	4	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	61
–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	6
2	30	27	12	8	3	1	2	3	2	159
3	8	4	4	1	3	1	2	–	3	47
1	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	66	48	23	16	4	2	3	5	3	313
3	11	6	5	4	3	1	2	–	3	66

Table 21
Race of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1986

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Murder	5	–	–	1	2	17	5	–	6	1
Manslaughter	9	1	–	2	3	3	10	–	1	8
Forcible Rape	41	11	3	2	6	13	26	3	11	11
Robbery	80	30	–	3	24	24	68	1	71	32
Aggravated Assault	135	18	2	11	16	99	106	4	43	63
Burglary	279	37	1	6	46	152	256	2	64	127
Larceny-Theft	1,749	199	11	117	253	436	777	52	146	409
Motor Vehicle Theft	91	15	2	2	25	53	108	4	27	42
Other Assaults	510	72	–	29	56	156	415	21	135	194
Arson	10	4	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	5
Forgery & Counterfeiting	84	14	2	3	12	39	61	3	2	34
Fraud	265	28	1	1	28	46	70	1	4	34
Embezzlement	27	2	–	–	8	8	17	–	2	6
Stolen Property	47	11	1	1	4	12	28	–	8	15
Vandalism	215	18	2	6	30	57	132	9	47	82
Weapons	157	17	–	10	33	115	107	5	16	62
Prostitution	176	57	1	7	22	32	46	6	7	39
Sex Offenses	68	10	1	4	13	20	28	1	8	28

Table 21 (cont.)
Race of Adults Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1986

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Drug Abuse	1,655	226	5	71	279	313	613	29	80	364
Gambling	50	2	–	21	82	266	44	12	4	31
Offenses Against Family & Children	49	5	–	1	10	38	55	1	13	18
Driving Under the Influence	2,851	138	13	97	717	595	914	128	163	558
Liquor Laws	878	88	7	33	140	242	385	15	121	235
Disorderly Conduct	406	40	2	13	39	61	253	19	56	92
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	4,337	723	28	188	590	1,234	2,284	112	517	1,228
Suspicion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	14,174	1,766	82	629	2,440	4,034	6,813	428	1,552	3,718

JUVENILE ARREST STATISTICS

Juvenile Arrests

This section presents data on juvenile arrests. Juvenile arrests include cases where a young person is summoned, cited, or notified to appear before the juvenile court for situations which would result in arrest if the offender were an adult. (Juveniles may also be arrested for running away or for curfew and loitering law violations.)

Police Disposition of Juveniles

Unlike arrested adults who are usually held for prosecution or are released for future handling in court, juveniles, depending on the seriousness of the offense and their prior record, may be warned and released to parents or guardians. Juveniles may also be referred to the probation agency, to juvenile court, to welfare agencies, to other enforcement agencies, or to adult court.

The table below presents police dispositions of juveniles by county and type. It should be noted that many dispositions were pending at the time of submission of the reports. This situation accounts for instances where the total number of arrests exceeds the total number of dispositions. At the same time, however, finalization of dispositions pending from previous months can cause the total number of dispositions to surpass the total number of arrests.

POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES
(Excluding Neglect and Traffic Cases)

	Honolulu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Total
Total Juvenile arrests	10,543	1,792	994	1,305	14,634
Handled within Dept. and released	3,612	135	38	218	4,003
Referred to Juv. Court or Probation Dept.	5,251	1,657	938	987	8,833
Referred to Welfare Agency	78	0	3	68	149
Referred to other Police Agency	0	0	13	0	13
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	0	0	0	5	5
Total dispositions	8,941	1,792	992	1,278	13,003

Table 22
Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Month for Part I and Part II Offenses
State of Hawaii, 1986

MONTH	SEX	ARRESTS		
		PART I	PART II	TOTAL
January	M	269	649	918
	F	101	260	361
February	M	363	571	934
	F	79	306	385
March	M	363	607	970
	F	80	300	380
April	M	311	676	987
	F	91	380	471
May	M	303	600	903
	F	71	320	391
June	M	303	467	770
	F	89	190	279
July	M	377	350	727
	F	96	184	280
August	M	330	425	755
	F	92	181	273
September	M	223	532	755
	F	70	276	346
October	M	273	538	811
	F	105	280	385
November	M	365	501	866
	F	86	261	347
December	M	361	553	914
	F	104	322	426
TOTAL	M	3,841	6,469	10,310
	F	1,064	3,260	4,324

Table 23
Crime Index Arrests of Juveniles by County
1986

		Hawaii State Total	City & County Honolulu	County of Hawaii	County of Maui	County of Kauai
Murder	1985	1	–	1	–	–
	1986	9	9	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	1985	12	9	1	–	2
	1986	17	15	2	–	–
Robbery	1985	175	155	10	7	3
	1986	96	90	2	4	–
Aggravated Assault	1985	50	29	6	14	1
	1986	66	43	5	12	6
Burglary	1985	883	597	147	104	35
	1986	973	584	165	124	100
Larceny-Theft	1985	3,135	2,534	285	197	119
	1986	3,224	2,517	358	166	183
Motor Vehicle Theft	1985	347	213	35	75	24
	1986	503	371	80	35	17
TOTAL	1985	4,603	3,537	485	397	184
	1986	4,888	3,629	612	341	306

JUVENILE ARRESTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ARRESTS FOR A CRIME INDEX OFFENSE

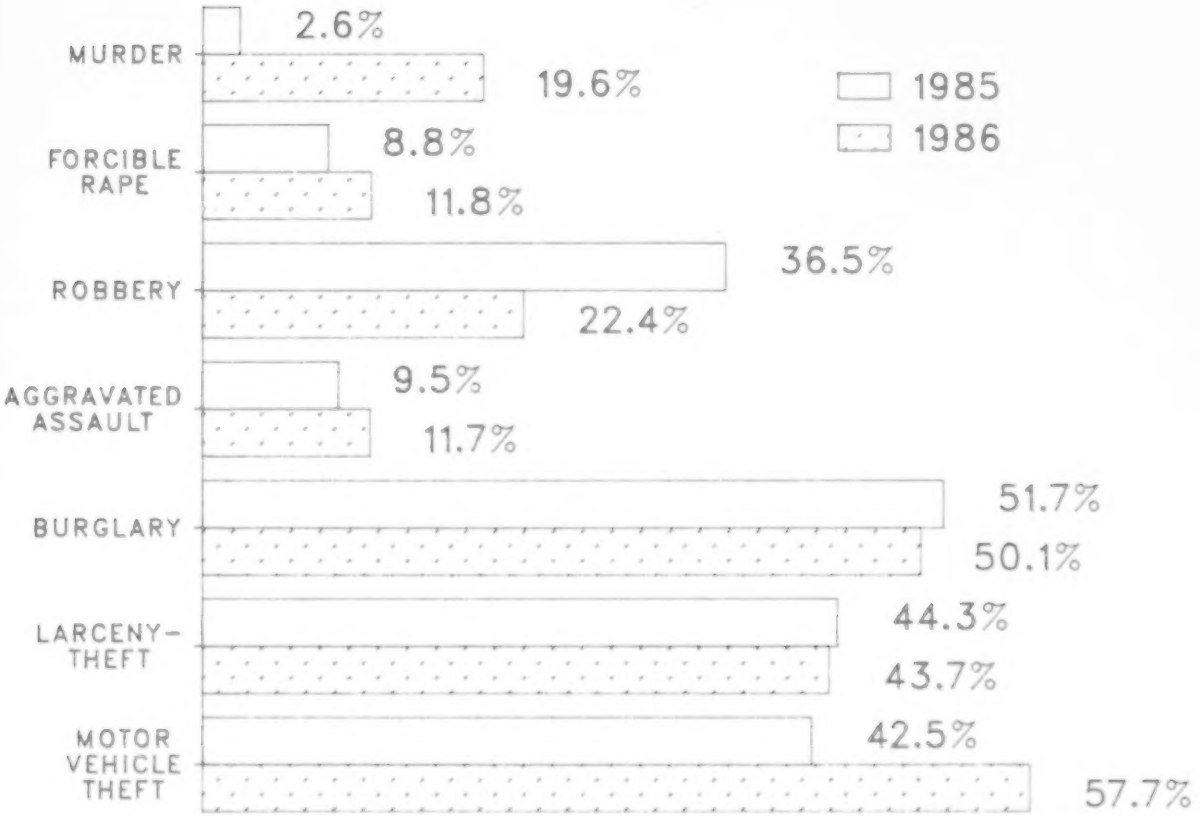


Table 24
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1986

Offense	SEX	AGE						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	–	–	1	–	4	4	9
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	–	1	–	3	4
	F	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Forcible Rape	M	–	–	4	–	6	7	17
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	–	6	21	18	22	25	92
	F	–	–	2	1	1	–	4
Aggravated Assault	M	1	3	13	12	14	11	54
	F	–	1	1	1	2	7	12
Burglary	M	21	123	270	146	158	155	873
	F	1	10	29	32	15	13	100
Larceny-Theft	M	132	416	688	384	415	331	2,366
	F	35	116	263	152	157	135	858
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	1	15	162	78	92	68	416
	F	–	11	34	21	12	9	87
Other Assault	M	20	72	170	98	140	175	675
	F	1	14	46	23	26	29	139
Arson	M	1	1	2	2	2	2	10
	F	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
Forgery and Counterfeiting	M	–	–	1	3	9	4	17
	F	–	–	3	2	–	2	7
Fraud	M	–	–	4	3	7	11	25
	F	–	–	2	4	4	4	14
Embezzlement	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Stolen Property	M	–	5	24	8	13	9	59
	F	–	–	2	1	–	1	4
Vandalism	M	9	58	155	112	167	102	603
	F	–	8	38	20	18	13	97

Table 24 (cont.)
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1986

OFFENSE	SEX	AGE						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Weapons	M	–	3	21	12	29	36	101
	F	–	–	1	3	1	2	7
Prostitution	M	–	–	–	2	–	3	5
	F	–	–	4	4	1	6	15
Sex Offenses	M	2	3	11	4	10	7	37
	F	–	–	2	–	–	1	3
Drug Abuse Violations	M	–	11	89	114	182	197	593
	F	–	6	35	46	56	38	181
Gambling	M	–	6	16	12	9	17	60
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offenses Against Family and Children	M	–	–	–	1	2	4	7
	F	–	–	–	1	–	2	3
Driving Under the Influence	M	–	–	1	8	19	40	68
	F	–	–	–	4	2	3	9
Liquor Laws	M	1	3	40	69	142	201	456
	F	–	3	25	33	68	42	171
Disorderly Conduct	M	1	1	7	9	18	19	55
	F	–	–	2	5	7	5	19
Vagrancy	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All Other Offenses (Ex ept Traffic)	M	23	121	405	462	589	548	2,148
	F	7	31	262	291	284	164	1,039
Suspicion	M	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	M	2	69	318	272	78	68	807
	F	1	23	168	142	31	24	389
Runaways	M	11	48	239	182	171	100	751
	F	1	24	372	344	280	141	1,162
TOTAL	M	225	964	2,662	2,012	2,299	2,148	10,310
	F	46	247	1,291	1,131	966	643	4,324

Table 25
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
City & County of Honolulu, 1986

OFFENSE	SEX	AGE						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	–	–	1	–	4	4	9
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	–	–	3	–	5	7	15
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	–	6	21	17	20	22	86
	F	–	–	2	1	1	–	4
Aggravated Assault	M	1	1	8	10	11	3	34
	F	–	–	–	1	1	7	9
Burglary	M	6	70	164	83	109	107	539
	F	–	6	13	10	8	8	45
Larceny-Theft	M	105	317	544	301	323	248	1,838
	F	26	95	213	111	122	112	679
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	1	11	122	52	69	53	308
	F	–	11	21	13	9	9	63
Arson	M	–	1	2	–	1	–	4
	F	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
TOTAL	M	113	406	865	463	542	447	2,836
	F	26	112	249	137	142	136	802

Table 26
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
Hawaii County, 1986

OFFENSE	SEX	AGE						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Forcible Rape	M	–	–	1	–	1	–	2
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggravated Assault	M	–	1	1	–	–	3	5
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	M	7	25	43	30	18	21	144
	F	1	1	5	11	3	–	21
Larceny-Theft	M	6	32	72	48	49	44	251
	F	3	16	25	23	22	18	107
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	–	3	28	18	11	6	66
	F	–	–	10	2	2	–	14
Arson	M	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	13	61	145	98	80	75	472
	F	4	17	40	36	27	19	143

Table 27
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
Maui County, 1986

OFFENSE	SEX	AGE						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	–	–	–	–	1	3	4
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggravated Assault	M	–	1	4	–	3	3	11
	F	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Burglary	M	6	17	45	20	11	16	115
	F	–	3	–	1	1	4	9
Larceny-Theft	M	4	26	44	13	16	19	122
	F	1	5	15	13	9	1	44
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	–	1	9	5	7	6	28
	F	–	–	2	5	–	–	7
Arson	M	1	–	–	2	1	–	4
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	11	45	102	40	39	47	284
	F	1	8	17	19	11	5	61

Table 28
Age and Sex of Juveniles Arrested for Part I Offenses
Kauai County, 1986

OFFENSE	SEX	AGE						
		9 and Under	10-12	13-14	15	16	17	Total Under 18
Murder	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	M	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aggravated Assault	M	–	–	–	2	–	2	4
	F	–	1	1	–	–	–	2
Burglary	M	2	11	18	13	20	11	75
	F	–	–	11	10	3	1	25
Larceny-Theft	M	17	41	28	22	27	20	155
	F	5	–	10	5	4	4	28
Motor Vehicle Theft	M	–	–	3	3	5	3	14
	F	–	–	1	1	1	–	3
Arson	M	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	M	19	52	49	40	52	37	249
	F	5	1	23	16	8	5	58

Table 29
Race of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1986

Offense	White	Black	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Forcible Rape	4	4	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	1
Robbery	10	2	–	–	3	9	30	–	31	11
Aggravated Assault	9	1	–	–	2	20	16	–	6	12
Burglary	219	13	–	2	31	114	370	14	72	138
Larceny-Theft	628	47	–	47	208	506	1,052	49	200	487
Motor Vehicle Theft	64	4	–	4	15	189	136	2	22	67
Other Assault	115	18	–	1	28	114	300	2	95	141
Arson	3	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	1	–
Forgery & Counterfeit	8	–	–	6	–	–	3	–	–	7
Fraud	20	1	–	–	1	4	6	–	1	6
Embezzlement	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stolen Property	4	1	–	–	7	9	26	–	10	6
Vandalism	101	12	–	5	83	100	249	5	49	96
Weapons	17	–	–	–	9	21	35	–	12	14
Prostitution	5	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	2	7
Sex Offenses	7	–	–	1	1	5	12	–	1	13
Drug Abuse	238	10	–	6	24	56	304	7	15	114

Table 29 (cont.)
Race of Juveniles Arrested by Offense
State of Hawaii, 1986

Offense	White	Black	In-dian	Chinese	Japa-nese	Filipino	Hawai-ian/Part-Hawai-ian	Korean	Samoan	Other
Gambling	5	1	-	-	2	19	25	-	1	7
Offenses Against Family & Children	1	-	-	-	1	3	5	-	-	-
Driving Under the Influence	23	2	-	1	2	13	24	-	2	10
Liquor Laws	188	8	-	3	46	80	171	6	34	91
Disorderly Conduct	10	2	-	-	4	6	33	-	13	6
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	744	61	-	38	149	414	1,080	33	177	491
Suspicion	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	252	14	-	6	64	245	378	16	41	180
Runaways	511	48	1	4	59	193	701	23	50	323
TOTAL	3,190	250	1	124	741	2,134	4,974	157	835	2,228

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING DEFINITIONS

Part II Offenses

1. Other Assaults
All assaults other than aggravated are included in this category.

2. Forgery and Counterfeiting
Included in this classification are all offenses dealing with or attempting to deal with the making, altering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true.

3. Fraud
Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses; includes bad checks, confidence games, etc., except forgeries and counterfeiting.

4. Embezzlement
Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

5. Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving, Possessing
Included in this category are all offenses of buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, as well as all attempts to commit any of these offenses.

6. Vandalism
Vandalism consists of the willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without the consent of the owner or person having custody or control, by cutting, tearing, breaking, marking, painting, drawing, covering with filth, or any other such means as may be specified by local law.

This offense covers a wide range of malicious behavior directed at property such as: cutting auto tires, drawing obscene pictures on public restroom walls, smashing windows, destroying school records, tipping over gravestones, defacing library books, etc.

All arrests including attempts are scored as vandalism.

7. Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.
This class deals with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; using, manufacturing, etc., silencers; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

8. Prostitution and Commercialized Vice
Included in this class are sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as: prostitution; keeping bawdy house, disorderly house, or house of ill fame; pandering, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes, etc.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

9. Sex Offenses
(Except forcible rape and prostitution and commercialized vice.)
Included are offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, etc.; adultery and fornication; buggery; incest; indecent exposure; indecent liberties; intercourse with an insane, epileptic, or venereally diseased person; seduction; sodomy or crimes against nature; statutory rape (no force).

All attempts to commit any of the above.

10. Narcotic Drug Laws
Narcotic drug law arrests are made on the basis of the narcotics used. The following are subdivisions of narcotic drug law arrests:

Included are all arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

(1) opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine)
(2) marijuana
(3) synthetic narcotics – manufactured narcotics which can cause true drug

addiction (demerol, methadones)
(4) dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine)

11. Gambling
All charges which relate to promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling are included in this category.

To provide a more refined collection of gambling arrests, the following breakdown of gambling arrests are furnished:
(1) bookmaking (horse and sport book)
(2) numbers and lottery
(3) all other

12. Offenses Against the Family and Children
Included here are all charges of nonsupport and neglect or abuse of family and children.
(1) desertion, abandonment, or nonsupport of wife or child
(2) neglect or abuse of spouse or child (if injury is serious, score as aggravated assault)
(3) nonpayment of alimony
All attempts to commit any of the above.

13. Driving Under the Influence
This class is limited to the driving or operating of any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics. Included are: operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated; operating an engine, train, streetcar, boat, etc., while intoxicated.

14. Liquor Laws
With the exception of "drunkenness", liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Included are: manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing, etc., intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; advertising and soliciting orders for intoxicating liquor; bootlegging; operating still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

15. Drunkenness
Included in this class are all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication, with the exception of "Driving Under the Influence" (Offense No. 13).
(1) drunkenness
(2) drunk and disorderly
(3) common or habitual drunkard
(4) intoxication

This class is omitted in Hawaii. There are no arrests made under this section. Chapter 737-1 of the Hawaii Revised Statute was repealed under Act 9, Session Laws of Hawaii, effective January 1, 1973.

16. Disorderly Conduct
All charges of committing a breach of the peace are placed in this class. Included are: affray; unlawful assembly; disturbing the peace; disturbing meetings; disorderly conduct in State institutions, at court, at fairs, on trains, or public conveyances, etc.; prize fights; blasphemy, profanity, and obscene language; desecrating flag; refusing to assist an officer.

All attempts to commit any of the above.

17. Vagrancy
Persons prosecuted on the charge of being a "suspicious character or person, etc." are included in this class. Included are: vagrancy; begging; loitering (persons 18 and over) vagabondage.

18. All Other Offenses
Included in this class are all other State or local offenses not included elsewhere such as:
- admitting minors to improper places
- abduction and compelling to marry
- bigamy and polygamy
- blackmail and extortion
- bribery
- combination in restraint of trade; trusts, monopolies
- contempt of court
- criminal anarchism
- criminal syndicalism
- discrimination, unfair competition
- kidnapping
- marriage within prohibited degrees

- offenses contributing to juvenile delinquency (except as provided for in offenses 1 to 28 inclusive) such as employment of children in immoral vocations or practices, admitting minors to improper places, etc.
- perjury and subordination of perjury
- possession, repair, manufacture, etc. of burglar's tools
- possession or sale of obscene literature, pictures, etc.
- public nuisance
- riot and rout
- trespass
- unlawfully bringing weapons into prisons or hospitals
- unlawfully bringing drugs or liquor into State prisons, hospital, etc.; furnishing to convicts
- unlawful disinterment of the dead and violation of sepulture
- unlawful use, possession, etc., of explosives
- violations of State regulatory laws and municipal ordinances (this does not include those offenses or regulations which belong in the above classes)
- violation of quarantine

All offenses not otherwise classified and all attempts to commit any of the above.

19. Suspicion

While "suspicion" is not an offense, it is the ground for many arrests in those jurisdictions where the law permits.

After examination by the police, the prisoner is either formally charged or released. Those formally charged are entered in one of the Part I or II Offense Classes. This class is limited to "suspicion" arrests where persons arrested are released by the police.

20. Curfew and Loitering Laws (Juveniles)

All arrests made for violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances.

21. Runaway (Juveniles)

For purposes of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, reported in this category are apprehensions for protective custody, as defined by local statute. Arrests made by other jurisdictions of runaways are by the home jurisdiction. Not included are protective custody actions with respect to runaways taken for other jurisdictions.